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FROM NEBRASKA.

FARMERS VALLEY NEB, }
May 10, 1873. }

Some eastern people are thoroughly informed (and the farther east the more thoroughly,) about Nebraska. They know to the fraction of an inch the depth of the soil in each country, from the Missouri to its western boundary. They know much more about the failure of crops from severe droughts than we do. They are much better acquainted with the climate during the winter months than are our oldest inhabitants. They are perfectly acquainted with numerous defects and disadvantages to which our settlers are entire strangers. But we are not surprised to hear of eastern people becoming so well posted about our State, when their means of information are so extensive. They don't read papers published anywhere in the State. They never examine the agricultural reports, or land commissioner's statistics. But if they happen to live in a small town, or on a main traveled road, come in almost daily contact with men that have been to, and through Nebraska for three months or so, and they charge nothing to tell them all they know about Nebraska—which is all that can be known, for it is a remarkable characteristic of all those homesick adventurers that they have traveled through every country in the State that a man could mention, and almost universally report it a barren forsaken country, composed of nothing but hills and hollows, bluffs and gulches, sand and stone, and entirely destitute of soil, timber, coal or waters. I have heard a number of men who claimed to have been all over our level prairie counties, give the above report of them. And others have reported them covered with stone varying in size from a pebble to a hay stack, where ones the size of a hen's egg is a curiosity. But to come to Nebraska, our prospects, &c., &c.

The past cold winter, in all the eastern States and the general tightness of money, matters has had the effect of turning the attention of thousands to the State of Nebraska. The old idea that at one time was so prevalent in the eastern States, that Nebraska was a barren country, has given place to more rational ideas, and the people begin to understand that our soil is fertile, that our climate is good and healthy, and that within the borders of our State is the last opportunity for the agriculturalists to procure good lands cheaply, or as a homestead under the laws of Congress.

It is related of a couple of boys over in Iowa, that one day they were in conversation, when one said to the other, "When the country is all settled up with people, so that there is no longer room for any more, where will the people go?" The other one thought a minute, and replied, "They will go to Nebraska." The answer was suggested to him by seeing so many covered wagons going along the road, destined for this State.

We think that no apprehension need be felt by any one as to hard times here, as there will no doubt be from fifty to seventy five thousand people come into the State the present season, and each one will bring with him all the ready money he can, which will be paid out for teams, agricultural implements, clothing, provisions, &c. How will these people get here? By what means of conveyance? I answer that a small proportion will come in the old fashioned way, that is in the covered wagon. But the majority will come by railroad. Looking over the map of the United States, we see the leading lines of railroads from eastern cities, all running directly to or aiming to cross the State of Nebraska, it being centrally located as to north and south as well as east and west in the republic. We have within the State the Union Pacific, which runs along the north side of the Platte River, through the center of the State, and annually distributes along its line of road thousands of people between Omaha, its initial point on the east to North Platte, near the western boundary of the State. Then the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, which begins at Plattsmouth on the south side of the Platte river near its mouth, and runs thence south westerly to Fort Kearney, 191 miles distant, then we have the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad from Atchison, Kansas, to Lincoln, and the Midland Pacific Railroad, from Nebraska city to Seward. All these roads named, with the exception of the Union Pacific, runs directly to Lincoln, the State capital at which point all trains are made up on all the various roads, for Kearney, Beatrice, Seward, Omaha, Atchison, and intermediate points on the several lines. The "feeders" to these various lines of roads are as follows to the Union Pacific and B. & M: We see that the C. & N. W. Railroad, C. R. I. & P. Railroad, Sioux City and St. Paul and C. B. & Missouri River, and K. C. and St. Joe, and C. B. & B. & M. Railroads of Iowa. To the Atchison & Nebraska is the Hannibal & St. Joe, with its eastern connecting lines and the roads south and east. So it will be seen at a glance that the immigrants who may desire to emigrate from whatever point in the east, can always purchase, on any of the leading roads, in any principal city, a coupon ticket direct to Lincoln. This is the only interior point in the State that a through ticket can be purchased to.

To show how this can be managed, I will take one or two examples: Suppose the party desiring to come to Nebraska lives in Pittsburgh, he has the choice of two through routes; one we will call the Central and most direct, that by the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago, to Chicago; thence to Plattsmouth *via* Chicago, Burlington & Missouri River Railroad; thence to Lincoln *via* B. & M. R. Railroad in Nebraska. His ticket will cost him, at Pittsburgh, about $38, and will be what is called a coupon ticket, that is it will read "P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Pittsburgh to Lincoln." One coupon will take him from Pittsburgh to Chicago, the next takes him from Chicago to Burlington, the next takes him from Burlington to Plattsmouth, and the next to Lincoln. Thus has he used five coupons, or he may take another route from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, through Columbus, Ohio, thence on the Missouri Pacific to Atchison, thence to Lincoln. All the lines of roads in the country are each day carrying people *en route* to Nebraska. All are constantly bringing new settlers into our State, and it will not be long before our prairies will be dotted all over with the farm houses of the industrious from all parts of the east, and our cities already begins to feel the impetus, in trade given to them who have already settled in them. Colossal fortunes can and will be made by those possessing energy, industry, and means, and we look to see our salt interest fully developed ere long as well as the coal and peat interests thoroughly worked up.

The great snow storm Sunday evening, April 13th, after a severe wind storm from the south for two days, the wind changed and came down from the north, bringing in its train, first, a thunder storm, then a sleet, which was followed by a snow storm that surpassed in length and severity anything we ever witnessed. From Monday morning until Wednesday evening it was positively dangerous to venture out of doors. The wind blew a perfect hurricane and the snow filled the air so that objects two or three rods away were invisible. No one imagined that such a storm could visit Nebraska in the mouth of April. Under the warm sun, the grass had began to sprout, and the signs of an early spring were numerous. There were three human lives lost in this county. Mrs. Kaley, of Farmer's Valley, and her little son of five years, died of exposure. It would seem almost as if her husband, Mr. Fred. Kaley, had been singled out for the signal vengeance of fate. But a short time since, during the absence of both, their house and its contents were burned. Friendly neighbors at once set about replacing the house, and supplying their necessities, and in a wonderfully short time, they were again settled, with clothing, breadstuffs, etc., even more than they had lost. The house, of logs, owing to the weather, had been only chinked, not plastered, and the snow came in at every minutest crevice. They tried in all ways to stop it out, and might perhaps have partially succeeded, but for the roof, new, and built of willows with dirt above. The fire only melted the snow, and they remained most of the time in bed, from Sunday night till Tuesday morning, when finding that the snow only increased, and even the beds were wet, they concluded to make the attempt to reach a neighbor's house.

Charley White, a brother of Mrs. Kaley, his wife and young child, started for Wm. Kaley's, half a mile away, and Mrs. Kaley and her little son to another house, but a quarter of a mile from their own. All but Mrs. Kaley took something to eat, but feeling unwell, she refused anything, and sick, and weak from fasting, wrapped herself in a blanket and started out. Her husband, unable to get on his wet boots, went in his stocking feet. Mr. and Mrs. White, after some wandering, reached their destination, the latter, however, owing her life to the judicious harshness of her husband, for wearied out, she insisted upon lying down, and failing in every persuasion, burdened down with a heavy baby, the old hunter knowing inaction to be death, went deliberately to work to make her angry, swearing like a trooper, or a westerner, until with flash of temper, came renewed circulation, and she was saved. But Mr. Kaley being of different metal, could not resist his half crazed, and almost dying wife's entreaties, and almost perished with her. Losing their way again and again, thirty rods from their own door, as it was afterwards found out, the wife sank down helpless, clinging to him and saying it was useless to try longer; Ottie, the child, was dying her brother and his wife must be dead, and they had better die together, for die they must. Wet, chilled and exhausted, he succumed, and covering themselves in the blankets, they deliberately waited for death. For eight long hours they sat there, he holding his almost dying wife, the little child nestled between.

The little one roused once enough to talk, and the poor mother said she did not suppose it took so long to freeze to death. Then Ottie died, and giving up entirely, she consented to the father making one more trial, which seeing that she was dying, he nerved himself to do, and covering her as well as possible, he left her with her dead child, and on his hands and knees started on his hopeless quest.

Barefooted, bareheaded, half clothed, with frozen and swollen hands and feet, he at last reached his brother's door, and with failing breath told his story. The brother of the two unfortunates started at once, and found the poor lady just as she was left, and still alive, but just as they reach the door, her spirit fled to join the little one and the bereaved man received only his dead.

On Thursday the unpitying sun shone out once more, and looking down upon bright little Ottie in his dead mother's arms, both seeming to smile from the coffin, as if the grave were but the open door to their recovered home.

There was also a large amount of stock suffocated throughout the State. We did not lose anything having good houses and stables for everything. All that was lost was through carelessness in not being on the lookout for a storm.

The gardens are all made, and most of the corn planted, the wheat looks splendid and there are every appearance of good crops this season.

Next time I will try to write a more interesting letter than this one. With my best wishes, I remain yours as ever,

BANCH.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The following proclamation was issued by the President to-day:—

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Under the pretense that William P. Kellogg, the present Executive of Louisiana, and of the officers associated with him in the State administration were not duly elected, certain turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together, with force and arms, to resist the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and

Whereas, It has been duly certified by the proper local authorities, and judicially determined by the inferior and Supreme Courts of said State, that said officers are entitled to hold their offices respectively, and to execute and discharge the functions thereof; and

Whereas, Congress, at its late session upon a due consideration of the subject, tacitly recognized the said Executive and his associates, then, as now, in office, by refusing to take any action with respect thereto; and

Whereas, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union, on application of the Legislature or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and

Whereas, It is provided in the laws of the United States that, in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws therof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or causing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas, The Legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State, under section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has, therefore, made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against domestic violence and to enforce the execution of the laws; and

Whereas, It is required that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time:

Now, therefore, I Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation, and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date, and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State, and invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the laws and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 22d day of May, in the year of our Lord and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Acting Secretary of State.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Captured Modocs—An Elephant on our Hands—What Shall be Done About it—A Speck of War—Col. McKenzie's Raid into Mexico—Route of the Kickapoos.

Correspondence of the Radical.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1873.

We have drawn an elephant. About half of Captain Jack's band of Modocs, including some of his most noted warriors, have surrendered, and now the question arises: what shall we do with them? There are not very many answers to be suggested, but the different characters of different men will be indicated in their answers to this question. Some say, "Take them right out and shoot them;" others say, "Give them a trial before the civil courts;" but nobody says, "Let them go." It is perhaps, the universal opinion of the community that the magnitude of the crimes and the safety of peaceable white settlers require that they should be punished and that severely. A long and earnest discussion on this subject between the humanitarians and the opposite school is inevitable.

There is one feeling that should be entirely left out of consideration in deciding this question, and that is the feeling of revenge. Revenge is properly an attribute of the character of the savage, and would be more becoming in the Modocs that in a civilized, enlightened people. It was revenge to past ill-treatment, for the treachery of the whites, that moved them to the atrocious murder of General Canby and Dr. Thomas. It is this feature that makes the savage character most barbarious. We, as a people, profess to have advanced beyond the barbarious stage We profess to be actuated by higher motives than mere brutal revenge. Of course there are men, scores of them, in every neighborhood who clamor for the blood of these savage warriors. Some men even go so far as to favor the extermination of the entire tribe, including women and children. Did I say men? No, such are not men; they are fiends, who, for the gratification of the absurd and vicious passion of revenge, would unnecessarily shed the blood of their fellow creatures. But, there are many of our best people, many of our most intelligent and respected citizens, who advocate the hanging or shooting of the larger number of the surrendered warriors. This is no unimportant question. The country must think about it, and in the light of past experience and of our boasted civilization must seek out the best means of tempering justice with mercy. We must act in a manner that will distinguish us from these savage red-skins, now in our power. We must show that civilization is superior to babarism.

The War Department is not likely to come to any hasty decision as to the best method of disposing of our Modoc elephant. This is something that will not spoil from keeping. No evil can result from waiting till our blood cools down. Yet it is scarcely possible that these prisoners will be given a trial before our civil courts. If they are tried by a military court it will go hard with them, for, as a general thing, army officers are not much inclined to favor Indians of any tribe. But the reader will hear enough about the various methods of getting these braves off our hands, and I will not wear out his patience at the beginning.

A speck of war. It is not bigger than a man's hand. But it may grow till it spreads all over the heavens. Yes, there is a speck of war in the horizon. Some of our people are alarmed, some unconcerned, and some welcome a little *shindy* with our Mexican neighbors. Some would like an excuse for appropriating another slice of our neighbor's land.

But *is* there any danger of war with Mexico? If it had been the case of some other nations, the excursion of Colonel McKenzie would have been sure to bring on unpleasant difficulties. It is not likely we could "put ourselves in their place" and keep our temper. Whatever justifications there might be for the punishment of persons taking shelter on the soil of the United States, we would certainly get very angry if a squadron of British cavalry should make a raid eighty miles into the interior of New York or Vermont for the purpose of breaking up a camp of Fenians who had been disturbing the peace of Canada. Should there be organized a regular band of thieves and cut-throats, having their headquarters on the south side of the St. Lawrence, and making monthly forays upon the Canucks, under no consideration would we consent that British troops should cross the line for the purpose of bringing them to justice. But circumstances alter cases, we are a powerful people and the Mexican government is weak and distracted by internal dissensions. If they were as strong as we, Colonel McKenzie and his men would have never set foot on the south side of the Rio Grande.

However, there may be a complete justification for the act even if it is an act of war. It seems that a set of Mexican and Kickapoo Indian thieves have been for years praying upon the herds of the Texan stock-raisers. Our Department of State has repeatedly called the attention of the Mexican government to the fact that these outlaws were in the habit of taking refuge on Mexican soil whenever pressed by our troops, and of taking with them stolen stock and goods of every description, which they sold to Mexican citizens. There can be no doubt as to the facts in the case, and the officials at the State Department have made various attempts to induce the Mexican government to put a stop to these outrages. Either from unwillingness or inability on their part nothing has ever been done, and the marauders have been constantly growing more and more audacious. Colonel McKenzie, commander at Fort Clark, Texas, having sent out several expeditions to put a stop to these depredations, and having as often been foiled by their escaping across the line, whence he was not permitted to pursue them, at last determined on desperate measures. He decided that he would end their thieving operations whatever might be the cost or consequence. Thereupon he ordered out all the available cavalry under his command—about six hundred men—crossed the Rio Grande, rode eighty miles into the Mexican country, surprised a camp of Kickapoos, and almost annihilated them. This he did on his own responsibility, but it is believed that the War Department will formally approve his action.

The only official information received in this city relating to the affair was a dispatch from General Sheridan, stating that General Augur had reported to him (Sheridan) that the Kickapoos had been routed, etc., "about eighty miles from Fort Clark," but the dispatch says nothing about its having been on Mexican soil. Therefore, it may be said that the government has no official information whatever as to any affair that is likely to bring about unpleasant relations with our sister republic, and, of course, can take no official action in the matter.

The history of this affair is of several years' growth. It is a very complicated case. A great deal of correspondence between the Military and State Department officials, between our government and the government of Mexico, has taken place. A great deal of space would be required for even a fair synopsis of the case.

In official circles here the necessity for such action is very much deprecated, but as the circumstances would admit of no other method of affording protection to the Texans, Colonel McKenzie's conduct is regarded as perfectly justifiable.

This country was startled on Saturday night by the information, flashed across the wires, that President Thiers and his entire cabinet had resigned, and that Marshal MacMahon had been elected to succeed him.

They have strange ways of doing things in Europe; at any rate, their proceedings seem strange to Americans. No President of the United States would have ever thought of taking such a course as that adopted by M. Thiers. Perhaps he thought his resignation would not be accepted, but, if so, he was mistaken.

Yesterday being Sunday it was impossible for me to learn how this bit of news is received here. Of course it makes but little difference to our government, but the matter has an important bearing on the progress of republicanism.

M. Thiers, though at one time one of the most prominent advocates of progress in France, was always supposed to be possessed of a considerable degree of ambition, and for a number of years, has been quite conservative in his tendencies. He was a sort of hanger-on at the court of Louis Napoleon, and is charged with a considerable share of the responsibility for the recent war with Germany. Since his elevation to the Presidency of the French Republic his conservative tendencies have become more and more marked.

Now, a shade of conservatism is generally regarded as a good thing in a French republicanism, but it has become a matter of doubt for some time whether he is in reality a republican at all. He certainly has his full share of egotism and vanity, as he has more than once hinted his belief that the success of the republic rested altogether upon his shoulders. A great many of the best friends of France in this country have felt disposed to believe that M. Thiers cared more for his own personal aggrandizement than for the interests of the republic.

Marshal MacMahon is an avowed conservative, if not a monarchist. He it was of all Napoleon's generals who held out longest and refused to recognize the provisional government organized after the surrendor of the Emperor. His has been an eventful life. One day the chief marshal of the armies of the empire; the next day in prison and on trial for treason for the surrender of Metz; the next day released; now he is President of the republic.

I shall not make myself ridiculous by making predictions concerning the future of the republic of France under the magistracy of MacMahon. I have little or no idea of what is to come next. I hope for the best. I would love to hear of the firm establishment of a government in that country as free and prosperous as our own. I love the very name Republic, and will never despair of the final triumph of the cause of liberty everywhere. The opposite press have tried hard to amuse themselves at the expense of President Grant because of his remarks, in the late inaugural address, concerning the influence exerted by our institutions, and the probable future of the spirit of liberty. I confess that I share in his hopes. France may know much sorrow and trouble, perhaps much war and bloodshed, before attaining to a firm and united republic, but I have all faith to believe that France will some day have her institutions so firmly established that no tyrant will attempt to oppress her people. I believe the people of France are honestly and thoroughly desirous of having a republican form of government. I believe them to be a liberty loving people, and with them I throw up my hat and shout "*Vive la Republique.*" SAM.

—The Republican State Convention in Virginia is called to meet at Lynchburg on the 30th of July to nominate candidates for Governer, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General.

ELECTIVE AFFINITIES.

A Novel.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

PART I.

CHAPTER VI. (continued.)

In many ways, therefore, the party had gained by Ottilie's arrival. The Captain and Edward kept regularly to the hours, even to the minutes, for their general meeting together. They never kept the others waiting for them either for dinner or tea, or for their walks; and they were in less haste. This did not escape Charlotte's observation; she watched them both, to see whether one more than the other was the occasion of it. But she could not perceive any difference. They had both become more companionable. In their conversation they seemed to consider what was best adapted to interest Ottilie; what was most on a level with her capacities and her general knowledge. If she left the room when they were reading or telling stories, they would wait till she returned. They had grown softer and altogether more united.

In return for this, Ottilie's anxiety to be of use increased every day; the more she came to understand the house, its inmates, and their circumstances, the more eagerly she entered into everything, caught every look and every motion; half a word, a sound, was enough for her. With her calm attentiveness, and her easy, unexcited activity, she was always the same. Sitting, rising up, going, coming, fetching, carrying, returning to her place again, it was always in the most perfect repose; a constant change, a constant agreeable movement; while, at the same time, she went about so lightly that her step was almost inaudible.

This cheerful obligingness in Ottilie gave Charlotte the greatest pleasure. There was one thing, however, which she did not exactly like, of which she had to speak to her.

"It is very polite you," she said one day to her, "when people let anything fall from their hand, to be so quick in stooping and picking it up for them; at the same time, it is a sort of confession that they have a right to require such attention, and in the world we are expected to be careful to whom we pay it. Towards women, I will not prescribe any rule as to how you should conduct yourself. You are young. To those above, and older than you, services of this sort are a duty; towards your equals they are polite; to those younger than yourself and your inferiors you may show yourself kind and good-natured by such things,—only it is not becoming in a young lady to do them for men."

"I will try to forget the habit," replied Ottilie; "I think, however, you will in the meantime forgive me my want of manners, when I tell you how I came by it. We were taught history at school; I have not gained as much out of it as I ought, for I never knew what use I was was to make of it; a few little things, however, made a deep impression upon me, among which was the following: When Charles the First of England was standing before his so called judges, the gold top came off the stick which he had in his hand, and fell down. Accustomed as he had been on such occasions to have everything done for him, he seemed to look round and expect that this time too some one would do this little service. No one stirred, and he stooped down for it himself. It struck me as so piteous; that from that moment I have never been able to see any one let a thing fall without myself picking it up. But, of course, as it is not always proper, and as I cannot," she continued, smiling, "tell my story every time I do it, in future I will try and contain myself."

In the meantime the fine arrangements which the two friends had been led to make for themselves, went uninterruptedly forward. Every day they found something new to think about and undertake.

One day as they were walking together through the village, they had to remark with dissatisfaction how far behindhand it was in order and cleanliness, compared to villages where the inhabitants were compelled by the expense of building-ground to be careful about such things.

"You remember a wish we once expressed when we were traveling together in Switzerland," said the Captain, "that we might have the laying out of some country park, and how beautiful we would make it by introducing into some village situated like this, not the Swiss style of building, but the Swiss order and neatness which so much improve it."

"And how well it would answer here! The hill on which the castle stands, slopes down to that projecting angle. The village, you see, is built in a semicircle, regularly enough, just opposite to it. The brook runs between. It is liable to floods; and do observe the way the people set about protecting themselves from them; one with stones, another with stakes; the next puts up a boarding, and a fourth ties beams and planks; no one, of course, doing any good to another with his arrangements, but only hurting himself and the rest too. And then there is the road going along just in the clumsiest way possible—up hill and down, through the water, and over the stones. If the people would only lay their hands to the business together, it would cost them nothing but a little labor to run a semicircular wall along here, take the road in behind it, raising it to the level of the houses, and so give themselves a fair open space in front, making the whole place clean, and getting rid, once for all, in one good general work, of all their little trifling ineffectual makeshifts."

"Let us try it," said the Captain, as he ran his eyes over the lay of the ground, and saw quickly what was to be done.

"I can undertake nothing in company with peasants and shopkeepers," replied Edward, "unless I may have unrestricted authority over them."

"You are not so wrong in that," returned the Captain; "I have experienced too much trouble myself in life in matters of that kind. How difficult it is to prevail on a man to venture boldly on making a sacrifice for an after advantage! How hard to get him to desire an end, and not hesitate at the means! So many people confuse means with ends; they keep hanging over the first, without having the other before their eyes. Every evil is to be cured at the place where it comes to the surface, and they will not trouble themselves to look for the cause which produces it or the remote effect which results from it. This is why it is so difficult to get advice listened to, especially among the many; they can see clearly enough from day to day, but their scope seldom reaches beyond the morrow; and if it comes to a point where with some general arrangement one person will gain while another will lose, there is no prevailing on them to strike a balance. Works of public advantage can only be carried through by an uncontrolled absolute authority."

"While they were standing and talking, a man came up and begged of them. He looked more impudent than really in want, and Edward, who was annoyed at being interrupted, after two or three fruitless attempts to get rid of him by a gentler refusal, spoke sharply to him. The fellow began to grumble and mutter abusively; he went off with short steps, talking about th right of beggars. It was all very well to refuse them an alms, but that was no reason why they should be insulted. A beggar, and everybody else, too, was as much under God's protection as a lord It put Edward out of all patience.

The Captain, to pacify him, said:

"Let us make use of this as an occasion for extending our rural police arrangements to such cases. We are bound to give away money, but we do better in not giving in person, especially at home. We should be moderate and uniform in everything, in charities as in all else; too great liberality attracts beggars instead of helping them on their way. At the same time there is no harm when one is on a journey, or passing through a strange place, in appearing to a poor man in the street in the form of a chance deity of fortune, and make him some present which shall surprise him. The position of the village and of the castle makes it easy for us to put our charities here on a proper footing. I have thought about it before. The public-house is at one end of the village, a respectable old couple live at the other. At each of these places deposit a small sum of money, and let every beggar, not as he comes in, but as he goes out, receive something. Both houses lie on the road which leads to the castle, so that any one who goes there can be referred to one or the other."

"Come," said Edward, "we will settle that on the spot. The exact sum can be made up another time."

They went to the innkeeper, and to the old couple, and the thing was done.

"I know very well," Edward said, as they walking up the hill to the castle together, "that everything in this world depends on distinctness of idea and firmness of purpose. Your judgment of what my wife has been doing in the park was entirely right; and you have already given me a hint how it might be improved. I will not deny that I told her of it."

"So I have been led to suspect," replied the Captain: and I could not approve of your having done so. You have perplexed her. She has left off doing anything; and on this one subject she is vexed with us. She avoids speaking of it. She has never since invited us to go with her to the summer-house, although at odd hours she goes up there with Ottilie."

"We must not allow ourselves to be deterred by that," answered Edward. "If I am once convinced about anything good, which could and should be done, I can never rest till I see it done. We are clever enough at other times in introducing what we want, into the general conversation; suppose we have out some descriptions of English parks, with copperplates, for our evening's amusement. Then we can follow with your plan. We will treat it first problematically, and as if we were only in jest. There will be no difficulty in passing into earnest."

The scheme was concerted, and the books were opened. In each group of designs they first saw a ground-plan of the spot, with the general character of the landscape, drawn in its rude, natural state. Then followed others, showing the changes which had been produced by art, to employ and set off the natural advantages of the locality. From these to their own property and their own grounds, the transition was easy.

Everybody was pleased. The chart which the Captain had sketched was brought and spread out. The only difficulty was, that they could not entirely free themselves of the plan in which Charlotte had begun. However, an easier way up the hill was found, a lodge was suggested to be built on the height at the edge of the cliff, which was to have an especial reference to the castle. I was to form a conspicuous object from the castle windows, and from it the spectator was to be able to overlook both the castle and the garden.

The Captain had thought it all carefully over, and taken his measurements; and now he brought up again his village road and the wall by the brook, and the ground which was to be raised behind it.

"Here you see," said he, "while I make this charming walk up the height, I gain exactly the quanity of stone which I require for that wall. Let one piece of work help the other, and both will be carried out most satisfactorily and most rapidly."

"But now," said Charlotte, "comes my side of the business. A certain definite outlay of money will have to be made. We ought to know how much will be wanted for such a purpose, and then we can apportion it out—so much work, and so much money, if not by weeks, at least by months. The cash-box is under my charge. I pay the bills, I keep the accounts."

"You do not appear to have overmuch confidence in us," said Edward.

"I have not much in arbitrary matters," Charlotte answered. "Where it is a case of inclination, we women know better how to control ourselves than you."

It was settled; the dispositions were made, and the work was begun at once.

The Captain being always on the spot, Charlotte was almost a daily witness to the strength and clearness of his understanding. He, too, learnt to know her better; and it became easy for them both to work together, and thus bring something to completeness. It is work as with dancing; persons who keep the same step must grow indispensable to one another. Out of this mutual kindly feeling will necessarily arise; and Charlotte had a real kind feeling towards the Captain, after she came to know him better, was sufficiently proved by her allowing him to destroy her pretty seat, which in her first plans she had taken such pains in ornamenting, because it was it was in the way of his own, without experiencing the slightest feeling about matter.

CHAPTER VII.

Now that Charlotte was occupied with the Captain, it was a natural consequence that Edward should attach himself more to Ottilie. Independently of this, indeed, for some time past he had begun to feel a silent kind of attraction towards her. Obliging and attentive she was to everyone, but his self-love whispered that towards him she was particularly so. She had observed his little fancies about his food. She knew exactly what things he liked, and the way in which he liked them to be prepared; the quantity of sugar which liked in his tea; and so on. Moreover, she was particularly careful to prevent draughts, about which he was excessively sensitive, and, indeed, about which, with his wife, who could never have air enough, he was often at variance. So, too, she had come to know about fruit-gardens, and flower-gardens; whatever he liked, it was her constant effort to procure for him, and to keep away whatever annoyed him; so that very soon she grew indispensable to him—she became like his guardian angel, and he felt it keenly whenever she was absent. Besides all this, too, she appeared to grow more open and conversable as soon as they were alone together.

Edward, as he had advanced in life, had retained something childish about himself, which corresponded singularly well with the youthfulness of Ottilie. They liked talking of early times, when they had first seen each other; and these reminiscences led them up to the first epoch of Edward's affection for Charlotte. Ottilie declared that she remembered them both as the handsomest pair about the court; and when Edward would question the possibility of this, when she must have been so exceedingly young, she insisted that she recollected one particular incident as clearly as possible. He had come into the room where her aunt was, and she had hid her face in Charlotte's lap—not from fear, but from a childish surprise. She might have added, because he had made so strong and impression upon her—because she had liked him so much.

While they were occupied in this way, much of the business which the two friends had undertaken together had come to a stand still; so that they found it necessary to inspect how things were going on—to work up a few designs and get letters written. For this purpose, they betook themselves to their office, where they found their old copyist at his desk. They set themselves to their work, and soon gave the old man enough to do, without observing that they were laying many things on his shoulders which at other times they had always done themselves. At the same time, the first design the Captain tried would not answer, and Edward was as unsuccessful with his first letter. They fretted for a while, planning and erasing, till at last Edward, who was getting on the worst, asked what o'clock it was. And then it appeared that the Captain had forgotten, for the first time for many years, to wind up his chronometer; and they seemed, if not to feel, at least to have a dim perception, that time was beginning to be indifferent to them.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A RECENTLY deceased judge possessed remarkable talents as a punster. "Pray, my lord," said a lady, "can you tell what sort of a bird the bulbul is?" "It is the male of the coo coo, I suppose," replied he humorous judge.

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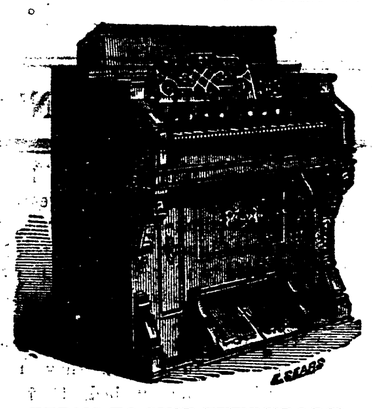

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Buying for CASH, we have advantages to offer that CAN'T BE EXCELLED EAST OR WEST. An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

GREGG, SON & CO.,

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should call and see us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will guarantee to sell a better job for less money than any other firm in Beaver county

GRIND STONES AND FIXTURES.

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People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire at fair rates, in a safe and

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My new priced descriptive Catalogue of Choice Flower and Garden Seeds, 25 sorts of either for $1; new and choice varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Grapes, Lilies, Small Fruits, House and Border Plants and Bulbs; one year grafted Fruit Trees for making Fruit Stalks of all kinds; Hedge Plants, &c., the most complete assortment in the country, will be sent gratis to any plain address, with P. O. box. True Cape Cod Cranberry for upland or lowland, $6 per 1000; $1 per 100; prepaid by mail. Trade List to dealers. Seeds on commission. Agents wanted.

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JOSH BILLINGS ON BIRDS.

The Blue Jay the Dandy Among Birds—A Game Bird—A Drummer Bird—The Woodcock—The Guinea Hen and the Domestic Gosling—Birds of a Feather, etc.

THE BLUE JAY.

The blujay iz the dandy among birds, a feathered fop, a jackanapes by natur, and ov no use only tew steal korn and eat it on a rail.

They are a mysterious bird, for I have seen them solitary and alone in the wooded wilderness, one hundred miles from enny sines ov civilization.

Az a means ov diet they are just about az luxuriant az a biled indigo bag would be, such az the wash-wimmin use tew blue their clothes with.

The blujay haz no song—they kant sing even "From Greenland's Icy Mountains;" but I must sa that a flok ov them, flying amung the evegreens on a kold winter's morning are hi colored and eazy tew look at.

It iz hard work for me to say a hard word against the birds, but when I write their history it iz a duty i owe tew posterity not to lie.

THE QUAIL.

The quail iz a game bird, about one size bigger than the robbin, and so sudden they hum when they fly.

They hav no song, but whissell for music; the tune iz solitary and sad.

They are shot on the wing, and a man may be good in arithmetic, fust rate at parseing, and even be able tew preach acceptably, but if he ain't studdied quail on the wing, he might az well shoot at a streak ov lightning in the sky az at a quail on the go.

Brild quail, properly supported with jellys, toast, and a champagne Charlie, is jist the most diffikult thing, in mi humble opinyun, to beat in the whole history of vittles and sumthing tew drink.

I am no gourmand for i can eat bred and milk five days out of seven, and smak mi lips after i git thru, but if i am asked to eat brild quail by a friend, with judishoius, accompanyments, i blush at fust, then bow mi hed, and then smile sweet acquiescence—in other words, i always quail before such a request.

THE PATRIDGE.

The patridge is also a game bird. Their game is tew drum on a long in the spring of the year, and keep both eyes open, watching the sportsmen.

Patridges are shot on the wing, and are az eazy to miss az a ghost iz.

It iz phun enuff to see the old bird hide her yung brood when danger is near. This must be seen, it kant be described, and make enny boddy beleave it.

The patridge, grouse and pheasant are cousins and either one ov them straddle a gridiron natural enuff tew hav bin born *there*.

Take a couple of yung patridges and pot them down, and serve up with the *right kind* ov chorus, and they beat the ham sandwich yu buy on the Camden and Amboy Railroad 87½ per cent.

I have eat theze lamentable Nu Jersey ham sandwich, and must sa that I prefer a couple ov bass wood chips, soaked in mustard water, and stuk together with Spalding's glue.

THE WOODKOK.

The woodkok iz one of them kind ov birds who kan git up from the ground with about az much whizz, and about az bizzy az a firekracker, and fly away az krooked az a korkskrew.

They feed on low, wet lands, and only eat the most delikate things.

They run their tungs down into the soft earth, and gather tender juices and tiny phood.

They hav a long, slender bill, and a rich brown plumage, and when they light on the ground yu lose sight of them az quick az yu do ov a drop ov water when it falls into a mill pond.

The fust thing yu generally see ov a woodkok is a whizz, and the last thing is a whirr.

How so many ov them are killed on the wing iz a mistery to me, for it iz a quicker job than snatching pennys oph a red hot stove.

I hav shot at them often, but i never heard ov my killing one ov them yet.

They are one ov the game birds, and menny good judges think they are the most elegant vittles that wear feathers.

THE GUINA HEN.

The guina hen iz a spekled kritter, smaller than the goose, and bigger than the wild pigeon

They hav a keen eye, and a red kokade on their heds, and alwus walk on the run.

They lay eggs in grate profushun, but they lay them so much on the sly that they often kan't find them themselfs.

They are az freckled az a coach dog, and just about az tuff tew eat az a half-biled krow.

They hav a voice like a piccallo flute, and for racket two ov them kan make a saw that iz being filed ashamed ov itself.

They are a very sly bird, and the nearer yu git to them the further they git oph.

They are more ornamental than useful, but are chiefly good tew frighten away hawks.

They will see a hawk up in the sky three miles and a half off, and begin at once tew holler and make a fuss about it.

THE GOSLIN.

The goslin iz the old goose's yung child. They are yeller all over, and az soft az a ball of worsted. Their toot iz wove whole, and they kan swim az eazy az a drop of kaster oil on the water.

They are born annually about the 15th ov May, and never was known tew die naturally.

If a man should tell me he had saw a goose die a natral and sqare death, I wouldn't believe him under oath after that, not even if he swore he had lied about seeing a goose die.

The goose are different in one respekt from the human family, who are sed tew grow weaker, but wiser; whareaz a goslin alwus grows tuffer and more phoolish.

I hav seen a goose that they sed was 93 years old last June, and he didn't look an hour older than one that was 17.

The goslin waddles when he walks, and paddles when he swims, but never dives, but only changes ends.

The food ov the goslin iz rye, corn, oats and barley, sweet apples, hasty pudding, and biled kabbage, cooked potatoze, raw meat, and turnips, stale bred, kold hash, and the buckwheat kakes that are left over.

They ain't so partiklar az sum pholks what they eat and won't git mad and quit if they kan't hav wet toast and lam chops every morning for breakfast.

If I waz a going tew keep borders, i wouldn't want enny better feeders than an old she goose and 12 goslins. If i kouldn't suit them i should konklude i had mistaken mi kalling.

Roast goslin iz good nourishment, if you kan git enuff ov it, but thare ain't much waste meat on a goslin, after yu have got rid ov their feathers, and dug them out inside.

I hav alwus notissed, when you pass yure plate up for sum more baked goslin' at a hotel, the colored brother cums bak empty with plate, and tells you: "Mister, the roast goslin iz no more."—*New York Weekly.*

—$11,000 has been contributed to the Greeley monument fund.

—A single wheat field on a California farm contains 38,000 acres.

—Rev. John Grier, of Jersey Shore, has married 600 couples.

—Hon. Asa Packer and family will soon start on a journey to California.

—Gov. Hartranft has signed the Congressional apportionment bill passed by the last Legislature.

—For 148,000 frances you can buy the residence at Vichy owned by the late Emperor Napoleon.

—A training school for nurses is proposed in Connecticut, consequently $30,000 are wanted.

—A special from Jersey City, Mo., says that the funds in the State Treasury are completely exhausted.

—Cincinnati's "May Jubilee" was successful financially as well as musically. The receipts fully covered the expenses.

—The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, will be held at Wilkesbarre, on the 20th of May.

—It is probable that Hon. William Elwell, of Columbia county, will receive the Democratic nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court.

—George Poust, a juror of the Lycoming county court, took his place in the box lately, clad in the blue coat worn at his wedding forty years ago.

—A raid was made last Friday night on a negro den near Quincy, Illinois, and a large quantity of stolen jewelry and valuable clothing was captured. George Williams was arrested.

—An effort is making to erect a monument to commemorate the virtues of Philip Embury, who emigrated from Ireland 1765, and the following year conducted the first Methodist service on this continent.

—There are sixteen colleges in New England. Seven are controlled by the Congregationalists, two by the Baptists, two by the Episcopalians, and one each by the Unitarians, Methodists, Universalists, Free Baptists and Roman Catholics.

Prof. Agassiz discusses the distinction between reason and instinct, and comes to the conclusion that all vertebrates have a common kind of intellect, varying chiefly in degree; while that possessed by other animals, and especially of insects, is of an utterly different character.

—The New York *World* has proved to its own satisfaction that the negro race is bound to die out, or be confined to the purlieus of large cities and bayous of the Gulf region. It must be confessed that the census furnishes no ground for this conjecture. The negro population, as given in the ninth census, is 9 21 per cent larger than it was a decade earlier.

—A notable fact of late years has been the increase of the salaries of ministers of the Methodist Church, especially in large cities. The largest salary paid in New York is $8,500—salary, $5,000; house $3,000; perquisites, $500—and the lowest $4,000. In Brooklyn the highest is $7,000, and the lowest $4,500. In Newark, the highest is $6,500, and lowest $6,000.

—William Stokes, late a ship boy on the British scientific exploring ship Challenger, who was killed by a falling block when off Porto Rico, was buried in the deepest grave on record. His body, wrapped in a shotted hammock, was dropped in water close upon four miles deed, wherein Mount Blanc, standing upon another peak of equal height, would barely appear above the surface.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Beaver, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1873,

at ten o'clock, A M, the following property to-wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the following property in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: on the north by land of Charles Katz, on the east by land of E. Townsend, on the south by land of I Townsend, and west by Beaver Creek, containing one acre or less, on which is erected a one and a half-story frame dwelling house, with four rooms, cellar underneath, and other necessary outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Graham at the suit of Charles Bortz & Andrew Bennett, also at the suit of Charles Bortz & T. Amy.

ALSO NO 2.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest, and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Pulaski township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by lands of James A Barett, Wm Hunter's heirs, and John Hays, on the west by lands of Evan P. Townsend and Zuriah Bellas, on the south by land of James Wallace, and on the east by land of James A Barrett, containing 25 acres more or less, on which is erected an engine house, drying house and two brick kilns with engine and machinery for manufacturing fire brick. The tract is underlaid with coal and fire clay. There are also several tenement houses on the tract, and an orchard of bearing fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of F D Houlette, one of the defendants, at the suit of Ephraim Smith. Also at the suit of Wm Kennedy, for the use of Chas Coale and Sam'l Dunbar.

ALSO NO. 3.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground, situate in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., being lot No. 189 in said borough of New Brighton, bounded oe the north by lot No. 188, east by Water street, south by lot No. 190, and on the west by the canal, said lot having a front of 60 feet on Water street and extending back to the canal, on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house with cellar underneath, said building having a front of 24 feet on said Water street, north line of said building being 39 feet long, west line of same 30 feet, thence from south-west corner of said building running eastwardly 16 feet, thence at right angles north-westerly 6 feet, thence again eastwardly 23 feet to south-east corner of building having 3 rooms and 2 halls on first story and four rooms and 2 halls on second story; 5 windows in front on Water street, 5 on the north side, 8 on the west side and 8 on the south side, one looking southwardly and the other two eastwardly.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of J H Woodward and Mary C Woodward his wife, at the suit of William and Levi Fish, use of Dilworth Bros.

ALSO NO. 4.

At the same time and place all that certain piece or parcel of ground situate in the borough of Frankfort, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: on the south by lot of James McCutcheon, on the east by the public road, on the north by lot of William Parkinson, and on the west by lot of James Morrison's sons, containing about ¼ of an acre, upon which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house containing 8 rooms, with cellar underneath. Frame stable and other out buildings on the lot, all enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John G. Erwin, at the suit of D. Gregg & Co.

ALSO NO. 5.

At the same time and place all right, title interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the borough of St. Clair, county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, being lots No. 110 and 111 in Vicary's plan of lots in said borough, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the line of lot No. 112 on Pleasant street, thence south-east along said Pleasant street 96 feet to Bank alley, thence northeasterly along Bank alley 132 feet to Spring alley, thence northwesterly along Spring alley to the line of lot No. 112, thence along said line to Pleasant street, the place of beginning. All enclosed with good board fence and planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Hessen, at the suit of Thomas Sloan.

ALSO NO. 6.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to the undivided one-half part of all that certain parcel or lot of ground situate in Raccoon township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, thence by lands of Jas. McCullough north 80 deg, east 124 perches to a post, thence by lands of same south 18 deg, east 8 perches to a post, thence by lands of same south 80 deg, west 124 perches by lands of John Potts, thence by lands of William Hood north 8 deg east 74 per to a white oak stump; thence by land of John Allen north 86 deg, west 59 perches to a post; thence by same south 77½ deg, west 46½ perches, thence by lands of Weyand & Brittain south 81 degrees, west 80 perches to a post, thence by land of M. & F. Briggs and John Einman, south 12 degrees, west 178 perches to a white oak stump, thence south 72 degrees east 72 perches, by land of Samuel Clear and thence by land of James McCullough north 28 degrees west 112 perches to the place of beginning, containing 131 acres and 30 perches, 75 acres cleared, balance good timber, on which is erected two one-story log houses, one log stable and other out buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John C. Baker and George U. Baker, at the suit of James Brittain, use of Quay & Harrah. Also at the suit of M. Weyand for use of H. Hice.

ALSO NO. 7.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., being lot No 283 in said borough of Rochester, bounded and described as follows: On the east by lot No. 284, south by Green alley, west by Rhode Island street, and on the north by Washington street; size of lot 50x150 feet, on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house with cellar underneath, two rooms and hall on the first story and 3 rooms and hall on the second story, frame stable 12x16 feet, good cistern, fruit trees, &c. Lot enclosed with good fence.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Morton at the suit of Henrietta Javens, use of Thomas Javens.

ALSO NO 8.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain parcel or lot of ground situate in Industry township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit—Beginning at a post on the south-west corner of said tract; thence north 6½ degrees, west 69 4-10 perches to a post and corner of lands of Alexander Ewing; thence by lands of said Ewing and Simpson Hall south 87¾ degrees, east 156 perches to a post; thence north 2½ degrees, west 2 2-10 perches to a post; thence north 88¼ degrees, east 84¾ perches to a post and corner of lands of Richard Walton; thence south 1½ degrees, east 98 2-10 perches; thence south 87½ degrees, west 82 4-10 perches to a post; thence north 2½ degrees, west 44 85-100 perches to a post, thence north 88¾ degrees, west 68 5-10 perches to a post near a red oak; thence south 2¾ degrees, west 11 9-10 perches to a post near a maple; thence south 89 degrees, west 81 5-10 perches to place of beginning, (excepting and reserving therefrom thirty five acres heretofore conveyed to Samuel A. Porter, by E. P. Kuhn and M. L. Kuhn, his wife); said above described premises, exclusive of the reservation aforesaid, containing seventy-six acres, more or less, upon which is erected a two story log house, with a one story frame addition, with porch running the whole length in front, a frame barn, a well of water at the door and a good orchard.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of David Campbell at the suit of James Allen, use of Moses Scott.

ALSO NO. 9.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lot No. 1124 in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by lot No. 1123, east by Main alley, south by lot No. 1125 and on the west by Cedar street, having a front of 43 feet on Cedar street and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Main alley. Enclosed, and on which is erected a good two-story brick dwelling house 30x20 feet, having 4 rooms, with cellar underneath, water in house. Also a good frame stable and other outbuildings on the premises.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Christian Camp at the suit of Henrici and Lenz. Trustees.

ALSO NO. 10.

At same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that lot of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lot number 181 in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by lot No. 182, east by Cedar alley, south by lot No. 180, and on the west by Beaver street, having a front of 43 feet on Beaver street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Cedar alley, on which is erected a good two story frame dwelling house, 22 by 30 feet, containing 6 rooms and hall, cellar underneath, porch in front, and a one story kitchen attached, 16 by 18 feet, water in the house. Also a good frame stable about 16 by 20 feet, lot enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Hyde, at the suit of Henrici and Lenz, Trustees. Also at the suit of Elliott & Hope.

ALSO NO. 11.

At same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lot numbered 868, in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by lot No. 867, east by Sherman alley, south by lot No. 869, and on the west by Thomas street, having a front of 43 feet on Thomas street and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Sherman alley, lot enclosed, on which is erected a good two-story frame dwelling house, about 20 by 32 feet, having 6 rooms with cellar underneath. Portico in front, also a one-story frame back building or kitchen about 12 by 16 feet, with porch, water in the house; usual out-buildings. This is a good and desirable property.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Chester T. Potter, at the suit of Henrici and Lenz, Trustees.

ALSO NO. 12.

At same time and place, all right, title, interst and claim of defendant, of in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pennsylvania; being lot number 1331, in the Economy plan of lots in said borough; bounded on the north by lot No. 1330, east by Beaver alley, south by lot No. 1332, and on the west by Brighton street; having a front of 43 feet on Brighton street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Beaver alley. Lot enclosed, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house 16x32 feet, having four rooms, with cellar underneath, water in the house, usual out-buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Campsell, at the suit of Henrici and Lentz, Trustees.

ALSO NO. 13.

At same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain lot of ground, situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lot numbered 910, in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by lot No 909, east by Thomas alley, south by lot No 911, and on the west by Tank street, having a front of 43 feet on Tank street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Themas alley, on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, 16x30 feet, having 4 rooms, with cellar underneath, and varanda in front; water in the house.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles W. Taylor at the suit of Henrici and Lenz, Trustees.

ALSO NO. 14.

At same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to all those three lots of ground, situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pennsylvania; being lots numbered 159, 160, and 161, in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, adjoining each other, and together bounded on the north by lot No. 162, east by Beaver street, south by Beech street, and on the west by Beaver alley; each lot having a front of 43 feet on Beaver street, (aggregate front 129 feet,) and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Beaver alley; on which lots is erected a good two story frame dwelling house, about 30x42 feet, having five rooms on 1st floor, five rooms on 2nd floor and a finished attic, and with a basement of stone part thereof, finished for kitchen, &c. Lots enclosed, water in the basement and on each floor of the house, usual out-buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George W. Knapp, at the suit of Henrici and Lenz Trustees.

ALSO No 15.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all the following pieces or parcels of land, situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Penn., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: being lot No 781, in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by lot No 780, on the east by Grant Alley, south by lot No 782, and on the west by Sherman street; size of lot 42 by 145. Also lot No 18 in Barnard's extension of the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by lot No 17, east by Cedar alley, south by lot No 19, and on the west by Beaver street, having a front of 40 feet on Beaver street, and extending east 145 feet to Cedar alley; also lot No 910, Economy plan of Beaver Falls, county and State aforesaid, bounded on the north by lot No 909, east by Thomas alley, south by lot No 911, and on the west by Tank street; size of lot 43 by 142 feet; on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, 16 by 30 feet, with 4 rooms, cellar underneath, varanda in front; also lot No 165, Patterson's plan of Beaver Falls, county and State aforesaid, bounded on the north by Oak alley, east by lot No 166, south by Linden street, and on the west bo lots No 159, 160 161, on which is erected a two-story frame building, 16 by 30 feet, with a one story frame addition, 16 by 30 feet, 6 rooms; lot enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles W. Taylor, at the suit of John Reeves.

ALSO No 16.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all those two certain lots, situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lots numbered 1327 and 1328, in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, said two lots adjoining eath other, and bounded on the north by lot No 1326, east by Beaver alley, south by Henry street, and on the west by Brighton street, each having a front of 43 feet on Brighton street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet to said alley, and having erected thereon a frame dry house, for drying brick, fronting about 30 feet on Brighton street, and extending back therefrom 70 feet or thereabouts, one story in height, and with a shed attached, 12 feet wide, and extending the breadth of the dry house; also an engine house, two storys high, 16 by 20 feet, attached to said dry house. Also all that certain other lot, situate in said borough, numbered 1326, in same plan, bounded on the north by lot No 1325, east by Beaver alley, south by lot No 1327, and on the west by Brighton street, being 43 feet front on Brighton street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet. Also all those three other lots in said borough, numbered 1419, 1420 and 1421, in said plan, said three lots adjoining each other, and together bounded on the north by lot No 1418, east by Brighton street, south by Henry street, and on the west by Brighton alley, each of said lots having a front of 43 feet on Brighton street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Brighton alley.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Reid G. Bracken and J. M. Bracken, at the suit of Henrici and Lenz, Trustees.

ALSO NO. 17.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in Economy township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: on the east by land of Thomas Smith, south by land of John Kuhlman, west by land of Wm. Brown, and on the north by land of S. W. Neely, containing about forty acres, on which is erected a one and a half story log house, all cleared and fenced.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Matthew Brown, at the suit of W. Breitenstein surviving partner of J. & W. Breitenstein.

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THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, May 30, 1873.

CONTROLLING NOMINATIONS.

At the time for holding primary meetings there is always more or less talk about controlling nominations; but we are happy to be able to say that there has been very little of such talk during this canvass. Our nominating system makes it possible for a few, ~~well~~ organized, to rule the party and select its candidates. It is the most anti-Republican system that could be used. A ring composed of five, or even three hundred voters, could manage by increasing the number of candidates, to nominate their man every time; or a large borough by concentrating on the home candidate all its votes, when there are a number of other candidates in the field for the same office, could easily control the nomination. We do not say that the system has been intentionally abused, but courtesy, which gives to a candidate a solid home vote, is an element of the system that works decidedly in favor of those candidates, who fortunately reside in the large districts, and renders the plurality system, not only unjust, but a means of engendering dissatisfaction and bitterness of feeling. While the candidates nominated may be unexceptionable, and with us so far have been, yet nominations under the present system might frequently be determined, in a large, degree by the strength which their location gave candidates. When residence enters into the contest and beats an aspirant he will not submit so gracefully as when he is beaten by other more worthy considerations. The idea of controlling nominations by a few belongs very appropriately to the plurality system, under which the thing is easily done if desired, and that it has not been done, heretofore, is owing to the fact that the leaders of the party have not so desired to do. Courtesy and not premeditation has to some extent decide the result.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

M. Thiers has been forced by a majority of the French Assembly, to resign the presidency of the provisional government of France, and Marshal MacMahon has been elected to succeed him. M. Thiers has returned to the Assembly, occupying a seat with the Republicans. The result was unexpected outside of France, and indicates a condition of things unfavorable to the permanency of the Republic, and dangerous to peace. The late elections, which have been held in France, have developed a growing sentiment in favor of the Republic, and demonstrated that in the cities and centres of population Republicans are in the majority. M. Thiers, in recognition of this fact, partly reorganized his cabinet, and selected a few Republicans as his counselors, and indicated that it was time to end the provisional *regime* and establish a permanent Republic. M. Thiers thus interpreted French public opinion, and hence the crisis in the Assemby. The contest seems to be between the Republicans and Monarchists or anti-Republiancs. The first act in the drama has been the deposition of M. Thiers by the Monarchists in the Assembly, the the next act is likely to be revolution, and the restoration of M. Thiers by the people. In the Assembly the Monarchists are in a majority, but it is believed that the Assembly does not fairly represent the will of the majority of the French nation, and therefore the startling boldness of the Monarchists in the Assembly is remarkable, and doubtless unwise, an act of desperation. If a majority of the French people condemn it, and as we believe are earnestly in favor of the Republic, the strife between the two parties has only begun, and we may look for startling news. The Republicans will not cowardly submit and allow the Republic to go down without a struggle to save it. Marshal MacMahon is a Monarchist, a soldier, but as an executive heretofore unsuccessful and in intellect greatly inferior to M. Thiers. He has a difficult place to fill, stormy times to encounter, many interests to conciliate, and factions to harmonize. It is doubtful if his brain contains that precious and rare wisdom which is necessary to meet the demands of his position and rule the excitable French people at a time, when M. Thiers, with his far reaching intellect and large experience, could not manage to keep the lead. France does not need a military ruler, and the monarchists, by electing such as MacMahon, reveal the weakness of their cause, and the uncertainty of their supremacy. Our sympathies are with the Republic, and we cannot believe that French Republicans will now submit to have any other form of government. The election of MacMahon can only be a temporary reaction, that will result in a greater advance towards freedom. Should a dissolution of the Assembly follow, and an appeal to the country be taken, the Republicans would undoubtedly gain the day not only, but establish the Republic, the very thing which the Conservatives dread. The election of MacMahon was intended to prevent this, and thus checkmate the Republicans, but the will of the people will, in the end, conquer and overcome all obstacles, and hence we are constrained to think that MacMahon will not occupy his seat long.

GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

On Friday the Constitutional Convention adopted a preamble to the new constitution, that mildly recognizes the religious demand for a "christian amendment," but does not go so far as to establish any creed. The present constitution ignores the subject, and starts off in a business-like manner: "we, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do ordain and establish this constitution for its government;" but the new one will read: "we, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish this constitution for its government." The new preamble embodies a distinct recognition of a supreme and Almighty [illegible] the bestower of civil and religious liberty, and the guide of nations. The committee to which this matter was referred, recommended the insertion of the words, "recognizing the sovreignty of God, and invoking His guidance in our future destiny," which elicited considerable discussion and gave rise to a variety of opinions, the result of which was the adoption of the new preamble as given above. So long as the words are understood to be a simple expression of gratitude for blessings enjoyed we do not see how any one can strongly object to them. They may not be of much use—and they certainly are not very harmful to any class. True, they imply more than they define, but they are not intended to establish any definite creed or to commit the government to the establishment or protection of any particular religion. The language is very general, and may mean more or less, according to the disposition of the person who reads them. Those who are clamoring for a "Christian Amendment" will not be satisfied with the preamble, for there is in it no recognition of the christian religion more than any other, and those who are opposed to all religious Amendments to the Constitution will also be opposed to it, and we think under the circumstances, that since the convention would not go far enough to recognize the christian's God, it had better retained the old preamble and said nothing whatever on the subject. The people are thoroughly opposed to any religious Amendment that is definite enough in meaning to be the expression of any particular faith for fear that such Amendment might lead to religious legislation and persecution, and any expression that embodies the general sentiment or belief, must be so general as to be hardly of more value than a high sounding phrase as far as religion is concerned. We can not, therefore, see the wisdom of the Amendment, since it will not satisfy the christian demand, and no other class of community asks for any change.

LET THE PEOPLE NOMINATE.

Next Saturday is the day on which our primary meetings are held. The candidates are nominated by a plurality vote, and the one who gets the most votes of all his competitors will be the lucky nominee of the party. A party should be not only strong in its platform of prineiples, but also in its candidates, and we hope that the Republicans of the county will select for each office the very best man, all things considered, that can be obtained. The candidates for nomination, who are before the people, are all good men, and were we asked to select the most popular or the most worthy, or the fittest for the several places on our ticket, we could not do it, and would be compelled to say that in our estimation they are all worthy of the positions to which they aspire, yet doubtless there are differences in the claims of the candidates, which probably have been carefully considered by the people. The canvass has been a quiet one, and the vote is likely to be light. Whoever is nominated will be so fairly by the people, and there will be no ground for complaint unless it is against the unfair system that permits a plurality to nominate. So far as THE RADICAL is concerned, all the candidates have had an equal chance, and the result of next Saturday will be the free, unbiased decision of the sovereign people and should be, as we have no doubt will be, acquiesced in cheerfully, even by those who have suffered a temporary defeat. We hope all Republicans will go to the polls, for the primary meetings are important, and when there, vote according to what they consider is for the best interests of the party.

WITHIN the past three or four years the political wheel, in this county, has not always turned up first class men. In fact it has given us several Court House officers, who are not only illiterate and boorish, but who are untrustworthy besides. We are afraid that strangers will look upon these men as fair representatives of the people of the county. That they do not represent the intelligence, integrity and good breeding of our people, we unhesitatingly aver. They were chosen thoughtlessly.—*Argus.*

The above indecent and coarse slander we reprint for the purpose not only to show the animus of that sheet, but to expose its inconsistency. Within the past four years we have had the plurality system of nominating candidates, and according to the *Argus* it is the best system for the Republican party (not the Democratic) that can be adopted, and yet in illustrating its good effects, it drools from its uncleanly lips the above assertion.

Our opposition to the system is based on principle, and because we believe a change is required to give equal and exact justice to all sections of the county. We do not complain that the system has given us incompetent or unworthy candidates, for it has not; the Republican officers are all men of uprightness, of intelligence and good business capacity, and we point to their records with pride and challenge the tongue of envy to say ought harm ful against them; nor do we believe they were chosen thoughtlessly, although most of them were nominated by a plurality vote, but by those persons who knew them best and could vouch for their fitness; they were elected by a majority, and the slander of the *Argus* is an insult to every Republican who voted for them; but we complain that the system is fraught with mischief and injustice, and tends to weaken rather than strengthen our party. The country districts may not agree with us now; in this opinion they may require a more bitter experience to open their eyes; but the change, we think, if it is not made at the present, is only a question of time.

The *Argus* is not in favor of it because the *Argus* is run in the interests of the Democratic party, and naturally opposes, in its way, any measure that benefits the Republican; but its arguments are so inconsistent, and made up of such a string of assertions of no foundation whatever, that to attempt a reply to its emptiness would be a useless task. In regard to the amendment we are perfectly willing to abide by the decision of the party, whether against the change or for it. Our convictions are strong that the amendment is a wise one, and, if adopted, will tend to strengthen the power of the party and create harmony in its ranks.

THE company chartered by the last Legislature, and empowered to build a bridge over the Allegheny river, have organized by complying with the provision requiring $50,000 of stock to be taken to effect an organization. The capital stock is fixed at $300,000, with power to increase, and the company authorized to charge the same tolls and fares as are now collected at the Suspension bridge at Sixth Street. The men who are interested in this bridge are men of capital and ability, who will push it through and guarantee success. The citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny are subcribing liberally to the stock, and the directors of the company are, it is said, quite sanguine of the success of the enterprise. The bridge when constructed will be of great advantage and convenience, and add much to the permanent value of real estate within its vicinity.

THE New York Legislature has passed a bill providing for a ship canal between Lake Champlain and Albany, which will cost a million of dollars this year and another next. This will be a much needed improvement, and places New York among the most enterprising of the States of the Union.

POLITICAL.

—Georgia has not a political newspaper.

—The Snyder county Republican primary meetings will be held on June 7th.

—The Toledo *Blade* and the Cincinnati *Chronicle* favor General Joseph R. Hawlew, of Connecticut, for next President.

—Every Democratic politician in Schuylkill county is said to be a candidate for Congress.

—Ex-Governor Coburn, of Maine, has given $5,000 to the State Industrial School for girls.

—Butler's candidacy for the Governorship of Massachusetts is stirring up the newspapers of that State to a frightful extent.

—The Republican County Committee of Washington county have fixed the time for holding the County Convention on Monday, the 16th of June.

—A Washington special intimates that the President may make Attorney General Williamson Chief Justice, and appoint Judge Pierrepont his successor.

—The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* states that Dr. J. W. Potter, of Karthaus, is a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

—Politically the press of Luzerne county is divided as follows: Republican seven, Democratic eight, neutral seven, Liberal one.

—There are eleven Democratic aspirants for nomination for Sheriff in Erie county.

—An election was held in Easton on Friday for municipal officers. The Democrats were successfull in five wards and the Republicans in two.

—Candidates for the Ceief-Justiceship are multiplying rapidly. The most recent are Caleb Cushing, Judge Black, Wm. S. Groesbeck, Edward Pierrepont and Lyman Trumbull.

—The Union county Democracy have elected Dr. Samuel Blair, of Lewisburg, Senatorial, and Mr. J. T. Smith, of New Berlin, Representative delegate to the State Convention.

—Governor Hartranft on Saturday appointed J. C. E. Moore, Esq, of York borough, Associate Judge of York county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Peter Ahl.

—Governor Austin, of Minnesota, has discreetly changed his mind and decided to obey the summons to appear before the Grand Jury to testify concerning the defalcations of ex-Treasurer Seeger,

—The official canvass shows that at the April election in Michigan, Chief Justice Christiancy received 140,784 votes for re-election; there being against him only eighty-six votes, one of which was for a woman.

—Judge Bingham's friends indignantly withdraw his name from the standing candidacy for anything, being satisfied that the President intends to give the offices abroad to men above suspicion, as such can be found.

—The Butler *Herald* indorses the suggestion of the the Doylestown *Democrat*, that General Cass should receive the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer. The Carion *Democrat*, however, opposes this, on the ground that the General is not an available candidate.

—Senator Cameron denies his reported efforts to remove Commissioner Douglass, and the President says no effort has been made with him, and none could succeed, as Douglass is the most honest and efficient Revenue Collecter the Government has ever had.

—Clarkson N. Potter, of New York, has not returned his back pay to the Treasury, but merely notified the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House that he does not intend to draw it. This leaves the money where he can call for it, and obtain it whenever he chooses.

—According to the Kenebec (Me.) *Journal*, the Republican press of that State stands as follows on the question of candidates for the nomination for Governor by the Republican counties: For Nelson Dingley, Jr., 15; for ex-Judge Kent, 3; for James M. Stone, 1; for Davis Tilson, 1.

—The Bellefonte *Watchman* of May 16 has this: "The Democratic State Central Committee will meet on Wednesday, June 4th, at the Merchant's Hotel, Philadelphia for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the Democratic State Convention."

—The Republican Executive Committee, of Jefferson county, unanimously selected Hon. David Maclay, of Clarion, Senatorial delegate, and Captain A. J. Monks, of Jefferson county, Representative Delegate to the State Convention. They were instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Hon. I. G. Gorden for Supreme Judge.

—The Boston *Journal* thinks the President is only carrying out his declaration that he should have no policy to enforce against the will of the people in deferring the appointment of Chief Justice till after the meeting of Congress, meantime consulting the popular will as expressed through the papers, ignoring purely partisan considerations.

—The New York *Tribune* mentions Lyman Trumbull as a candidate for the vacant Chief Justiceship, and its namesake of Chicago will doubtless re-echo the cry unceasingly. Mr. Trumbull's legal experience in the McArdle and Illinois Central cases certainly fits him for an elevated position—either upon the bench, or something else.

—It has been stated in New Hamshire that Mr. Parker, one of the Democratic Congressmen from that State, who so bravely voted against the extra salary, and, after the election, drew the money, proposes to devote it to the founding of an orphan's asylum; but the Nashua *Telegraph* says that the only orphan's asylum he is erecting is a $5,000 residence for his own use.

—Mr. Colfax has written to a friend in Paris a letter containing this emphatic and sanguine passage: "I never received a dollar from Ames on any account whatever—in check, in cash, in stock, or dividends, or bonds. I have full faith that He who knoweth all things will in His own good time make my entire innocence of this cruel and wicked charge manifest to even the bitterest of my enemies."

—It is to be regretted that Mr. Pierrepont finds himself unable to accept the post of minister at the Russian Court. His fitness for the positon has been generally and cordially conceded. We have no doubt that the uniform approval of the nomination by the press of all parties will strengthen the determination of the President to name an equally good man if Mr. Pierrepont's decision is a final one.

—Ohio's Constitutional Convension is described personally as follows: "Taken together, it is a fine looking body of men, a majority of whom one would judge to be on the shady side of fifty. Half a dozen of ex-Congressmen, an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, several who have been judges of Common Pleas, the present Attorney General of the State, and numerous ex-legislators of the State are among the members. Gray hairs and spectacles, and bald heads are frequent.

—The Republican County Convention, which met in Hollidaysburg, Pa., May 26th, nominated the following ticket: Legislature, Joseph Fitchner; Commissioner, Max P. Smith; Poor Director, Albert Wilson; Auditor, Alex. Knox; Coroner, Isaac Lykens. A resolution was passed condemning the extra salary steal, and the appropriation of $2,500 pay to the members of the Constitutional Convention.

—A convention of the Republicans of Greene county, to be composed of two delegates from each township, will meet in Waynesburg on Tuesday, June 10th, at 1 o'clock, P. M, for the nomination of candidates for county officers, and delegates to the State Convention, and for the transaction of other business as may properly come before it. The Republican voters of the county will meet in their respective townships, on Saturday, June 7th, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M, and select by ballot two delegates from each township to the county convention.

—Comodore Kountz, of Pittsburgh, thus announces himself for Congress: I will be a candidate for Congress from the Twenty third District of Pennsylvania, subject to the decision of the Republican party; conditions as follows, to wit: I pledge myself, if nominated and elected, to retrenchment and reform, opposing every measure whereby the expenses of running the government may be increased, and will advocate liberal appropriation for the improvement of the Western rivers. I pledge myself to the people to use all the means in my power to have the bill repealed which increased the salaries of Congressmen and others. I will honestly labor for a protective tariff. I will ardently advocate making the National Banking Law a free Banking law, thereby breaking up, in my opinion, a great monopoly. I furthermore pledge that I will not set up any little jobs for myself.

—The Washington *Chronicle* talks in this wise of the Louisiana Democrats: "The influences which hold together these armed ruffians are hatred to negroes, hatred to the Federal Government, bad whisky, and the inflamatory appeals of beaten and debauched Democratic politicians. If in these ingredients of strife, which the best of the white Democrats, even in Louisana, protest against, there are elements to evoke admiration and encomium, we fail to appreciate them."

—Andrew H. Green, the Comptroller of New York City, is still unearthing the rascalities of the Tweed administration in that city. His last expose shows the costs, fees, and expenses paid, or to be paid, to parties officially connected with the opening of streets, avenues, and public places in that city during the past five years. These expenses, which include none of the amounts paid for the purchases of land or awards of damages, amount to $1,566,071.88. Mr. Green expresses the opinion that three hundred thousand dollars would have been an adequate compensation for all the work done, and adds that the commissionerships, appraisherships, and clerkships were distributed in most instances among those who held at the same time other offices under the city government.

TERRIFIC TORNADO.

Great Loss of Life—Immense Destruction of Property—Houses and Barns Leveled to the Ground.

WASHINGTON, IOWA, May 23.—A terrific tornado or whirlwind, accompanied with hail and rain, passed over this county, about six miles north of Washington, yesterday noon. It came up from the southwest, and passed out of the county a little south of Yatton. The tornado was about one half a mile in width, and tore into fragments everything that came in its course. Houses, barns, fences, trees, cattle and human beings were caught up and whirled through the air like mere toys, and then dashed to the ground with such violence as to produce instant death with animate beings, the houses and barns being torn to fragments and scattered for miles around, the fields being dotted with large timbers driven into the ground at an angle of ninety degrees, and the cattle were actually driven head foremost into the ground. One can scarcely conceive of the devastation, or realize the force of the tornado. Already we have heard of thirteen farm houses and many barns that were literally torn to pieces, and many others badly damaged. The school was in session at the school house, six miles north, and the tornado tore the building to pieces and carried a fourteen year old daughter of Henry Rathmel about a quarter of a mile from the school house, and when found she was mashed to a jelly. Miss Smith, the teacher, and six or eight scholars were hurt—some badly. The wife of Henry Walters was killed. A Miss Gardner and a son of Abe Gibson lie at the point of death. Jacob Seek was seriously hurt. Mr. Baker was badly hurt in the back. Several of the family of F. Campbell, near Kotas, were wounded, and Mrs. McCoy was seriously hurt.

A gentlemen who was near the tornado, six miles north, when it passed, reports that it was balloon shaped, with the small end to the ground, and moved at the rate of twenty miles an hour. It commenced its fearful work near Keota, where it demolished several residences.

We next hear of it about six miles northeast, where it destroyed two or three houses, and as it passed on to the northeast it scattered to the four winds the fine residences and barns of Alex. Gibson, J. A. Babcock and J. C. Cullingham, and also leveled to the ground the dwellings of D. Canece, F. and H. Walters, Mr. Coringer and Mr. Kerr. The lives of many persons were saved by their hastily getting into their cellars Sad havoc was made of all kinds of stock.

From the description of an eye witness it is almost a miracle that anything in its track escaped alive. He says that he could see large pieces of timber hurled from the cloud, as though shot from a cannon. Hail fell that measured nine inches in diameter. Some were brought to this city, and four hours after they were picked up they were still as large as hen's eggs. The roaring of the tornado was fearful, and could have been heard easily ten miles. Six miles away it was perfectly appalling, surpassing anything we have heard, except the roar of a terrific battle.

A telegram from Keokuk last evening says that five persons were killed about three miles from that place, and one child was torn to pieces Our reports are from only a few points on the line of the terrible destroyer, and we cannot estimate the amount of damage done, but it must be many thousand dollars.

Many more lives were lost, probably, than thore reported, and no estimate can be made of the stock killed. Nothing, heretofore, so terrible and violent has ever befallen the country, and we can only contemplate its devastation with awe and wonder that so many escaped alive.

KEDLA, IOWA, May 23.—The most terrific storm ever known in this part of the State passed through here yesterday about 3 o'clock. It started, as far as heard from, ten miles southwest in Skunk Bottom, traveling in a southeasterly direction to within two and one-half miles of this city, sweeping everything before it. Up to the present time there are reported four persons killed and eight are sligtly hurt. Seven houses, three barns, one saw mill and several grainaries were blown down. From two to three hundred head of stock were killed. Building

material, agricultural implements, including threshing machines, reapers, corn plows, planters, cultivators, &c., in every shape imaginable, are strewn the entire distance. The storm seemed to confine itself to a width of from one to four hundred yards.

It is reported that the town of Lancaster, 15 miles in this county, is in ruins. As we are writing more buildings are reported blown down further southwest.

THE STORM IN ILLINOIS.

PRAIRIE CITY, ILL., May 23.—A fearful tornado passed one and a half miles north of this place yesterday about 5:40 P. M., the extent of which is not yet known here, though we have heard from it ten to fifteen miles east and west. The storm traveled eastward, sweeping with it half a mile in width, blowing down houses, barns, fences, and telegraph lines, killing and injuring several persons. A number of horses were killed and some injured. The following are a few of the casualties: Vanderverse, house destroyed, boy of about fourteen killed. Joel Nichols, house and barn destroyed. Eight persons were in the house. One child has a leg broken and is not expected to live. The others were more or less injured. A. J. Cayton, house and barn destroyed. Mr. Cayton has an arm broken and one child killed. Charles Perry's house was destroyed and Mrs. Perry is not expected to survive her injuries. Andrew Mulholland, house destroyed, and Mulholland has a leg broken. Brinkmeyer's house was destroyed. No one was in the house but himself. He was badly hurt.

An idea of the fierceness of the storm can be gained from the fact that it carried heavy sills ten rods, and even moved heavy stones some distance from the top of cellar walls.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the Radical.

WESTON, LEWIS CO., WEST VIR., May 23, 1873.

I am sojourning for a few days in Weston, where I lived when a young man, thirty seven years ago, and although time has left its footprints, by desolating many happy homes, yet I find quite a number of old acquaintances still living, with the frosts of many winters left upon their brows, and surrounded by their children, who have grown up since I left, are married and have large families, reminding me of my advanced age, and consequent nearing of my home on the other shore.

Weston is a beautiful little town, of about twelve hundred inhabitants, laying on the west fork of the Monogahela river, about 23 miles south east of Clarksburg, West Virginia. They have located here the State Lunatic Asylum. It is not quite finished, but when completed it *will be* one of the finest structures of the *kind* in our country, or in the world, so it is said by extensive travelers. I was conducted all through the building by the courteous and very gentlemanly Superintendent, Dr. Thos. Camden, than whom I question much, whether a more suitable or competent person could be found to manage so important an institution; and he is fortunate in having a wife, also, as matron, Mrs. Jackson, and assistant matron Mrs. Moore, and assistant physician Dr. Kuntz, who are eminently qualified for all the duties connected with such an institution. There is such perfect neatness and cleanliness, with complete order, that you would almost imagine yourself in the private house of a well regulated family rather than among insane persons. There are about 280 unfortunate persons now in the institution, a few more males than females, any of whom, in their lucid moments, are permitted to attend religious service in the chapel each Sunday, where religious services are conducted by all denominations alternately.

I was surprised to see the order and attention they paid to the services last Sunday. The Doctor's lady presided at the organ, who is also a beautiful singer, assisted by Miss Bains and others. The services usually last 45 minutes.

The building is four or five stories high, built of a blue stone, and covers at least five acres of ground, and is lighted by gas. In passing through the wards we were made sad, sometimes amused, at the sights and quaint remarks of the patients, some of whom are hopelesley insane and violent. They range in age from children of twelve to persons of six ty years, and many have been there for twenty five years. They expect to have the building completed in about four or five years.

They have a fine cornet band, which discoursed delightful music to us last evening. It is certainly creditable to the town. Mr. Editor, why could we not have a band?

I was pleased to find my old friend Joseph Clifton and family, late of New Brighton, located here in a fine factory, where he manufactures the finest woolen yarns, jeans, flannels and blankets of all kinds. He is to establish a machine for knitting socks, &c., also manufacturing his own manufactured goods into wearing apparel, as he has a fine store, selling all kinds of goods and groceries. He sold in our county last fall 5000 pounds of stocking yarn. Joseph is an honest and industrious man, and cannot fail to succeed. His sons manage the factory, and his daughter assists him in the store.

A railroad from Clarksburg to Weston would make this one of the most desirable places to live, that I know of, in West Virginia.

S. B. W.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS.—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.

Going West—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodation 5,40 p. m.

Going East—Accommodation, 9,19 a. m; Mail, ,37 p. m; Express, 7,07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Western mail leaves at 6,45 a.m.; arrives at 3 p.m.
Eastern mail leaves at 2 p. m.; arrives at 8 a. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear in THE RADICAL to-day:

New Adv—Geo. P. Rowell & Co.....C
Admr's Notice—A J Lawrence.....
Dissolution Notice—Eberhart & Bedison.....5t1t
Card—J. W. Williams.....
New Adv—Albert Menet.....C
Financial Statement—Rochester boro.....4s3t
Special Notice—R. Steinfeld.....27tf

G. L. Eberhart, Esq., of New Brighton, has been appointed, by Gover nor Hartranft, a Notary Public.

Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton. tf

Two entire new two Horse Wagons, for sale at Speyerer & Son's. feb21-tf.

BEAVER, PA., May 26, 1873.

ED. RADICAL—Please withdraw my name from the list of candidates for Trustee of Academy, and oblige

ROBERT TALLON.

Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton. tf

We were shown one day last week a chicken possessed of four legs, the property of Joseph Welsh. The egg had rolled out of the nest and was opened by Mr. Welsh, who has the curiosity preserved in alcohol.

Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton. tf

Dissolution.—Messrs. Eberhart & Bedison have dissolved partnership, and Mr. Eberhart has taken into partnership William B. Cuthbertson, the eldest son of the late Major John Cuthbertson.

Fire.—The residence of S. B. French, Beaver, was discovered to be on fire on Monday last, but was extinguished before it got under headway. The only damage was part of the roof burned away. The cause of the fire was a defective flue, we understand.

Stop at the New brick front, Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton, for your clothing. apr11-4t

Accident.—On Thursday evening of last week, Myers Powell, of Brighton township, while doing some chores in his barn, fell on a harrow and received injuries which resulted in his death shortly afterwards.

Ice Cold Sparkling Soda Water, flavored with Pure Fruit Syrups, always fresh from Hugo Andriessen's Marble Fountains.

An eclesiastical court composed of members of the Pittsburgh and adjoining conferences, for the trial of Rev. Gregg, who is charged with abusing his family, will be held in Beaver on the 4th of June. The court will be composed of twenty-one ministers and be presided over by Bishop Simpson.

Base Ball.—The second game of base ball, between the Printers and a Picked Nine, of this place, was played on Saturday last. The "Typos" were again victorious—the score being 23 to 21. S. J. Boyd acted as umpire. The Printers say they are able to "get away" with any club in the county.

The Huntingdon *Journal* says: The strong point with the free trader is the Chinaman. With him he can compete with the pauper labor of Europe. Every laborer who votes for free trade votes for the introduction of more Chinese cheap labor.

S. & J. Snellenburg, New Brighton, are selling an unusual number of gentlemen's suits at the present time. We have seen in Beaver, recently, a number of spring suits, fresh from their establishment. They keep on hand the best of goods, and strive to give entire satisfaction to all their customers. Call and examine their stock, and see how neatly they can dress you up, at a trifling cost, too.

Death of Capt. John V. McDonald.—Captain John V. McDonald, who had been in failing health for some time, died at his residence in Bridgewater, on Thursday evening of last week. Mr. McDonald has been extensively engaged in the coal trade, and the transportation of coal down the Ohio, and was highly respected and widely known among business men at Pittsburgh and along the river, all of whom will be pained to hear of his untimely death. His funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, and his remains were interred by the Knights Templar from the Allegheny Commandery assisted by delegations of Odd Fellows from Bridgewater, Brighton, Beaver Falls, Homewood and Beaver. The ceremonies were very impressing, and the concourse of citizens was the largest ever seen in this county at a similar gathering. Captain McDonald was an enterprising citizen, a good neighbor, and his death is not only a severe loss to his family, but to the whole community.

Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton. tf

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

In accordance with the rules of the party, the Republicans of Beaver county will meet at the usual places of holding elections, on Saturday, the 31st day of May, and vote for candidates for nomination for the offices below named:

One person for Assembly;
One person for Prothonotary;
One person for Treasurer;
One person for Commissioner;
One person for Poor House Director;
One person for Jury Commissioner;
One person for Auditor;
Two persons for Trustees of Academy.

They will also elect members of the County Committee as follows:

Big Beaver tp	2	Independence tp	1
Beaver boro	2	Industry tp	1
Borough tp	1	Marion tp	1
Bridgewater boro	2	McGuire dist	1
Brighton tp	1	Moon tp	1
Baden boro	1	New Brighton, N. W	2
Beaver Falls	4	" " M. W	2
Chippewa tp	1	" " S. W	2
Darlington tp	2	New Sewickly tp	2
Economy tp	1	North Sewickly tp	1
Fallston boro	1	New Galilee boro	1
Franklin tp	1	Ohio tp	2
Freedom dist	1	Patterson tp	1
Freedom boro	1	Phillipsburg boro	1
Frankfort dist	2	Pulaski tp	1
Glasgow boro	1	Raccoon tp	2
Greene tp	3	Rochester boro	3
Georgetown boro	1	Rochester tp	1
Harmony tp	1	South Beaver tp	2
Hopewell tp	2	St. Clair boro	1

The County Convention will convene at the Court House on Monday, June 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. S. SHALLENBERGER,
Chr'n. Co. Com.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The names of the following candidates for nomination for the several offices to be filled at the ensuing October election, are placed before the Republican voters of Beaver county for their sufferages and decision at the primary elections.

Assembly.
S. J. CROSS, Rochester boro.

Prothonotary.
O. A. SMALL, Bridgewater boro.
JOHN SLENTZ, Ohio twp.
JOHN CAUGHEY, Beaver boro.
BENJ. WILDE, New Brighton boro.

Treasurer.
WILLIAM EWING, Raccoon twp.
JAMES H. MANN, New Brighton boro.
H. W. SEELY, Rochester boro.
JAMES TODD, Raccoon twp.
Lt. S. A. JOHNSTON, Borough twp.

Commissioner.
JAMES BRITTAIN, Greene twp.
JAMES PETERS, Hanover twp.
GEO. W. SHRODES, Moon twp.

Poor House Director.
SAMUEL McMANAMY, Economy twp.

Jury Commissioner.
R. F. McILVAIN, Rochester boro.
JOHN H. BEIGHLEY, Rochester, twp.
JOHN WILSON, Chippewa twp.

Auditor.
WM. B. THORNBURG, Raccoon twp.
JOSEPH F. CULBERTSON, South Beaver tp.

Trustees of Academy.
P. L. GRIM, New Galilee boro.
R. S. IMBRIE, Beaver boro.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. Candidates for the various offices shall be nominated by a direct vote of the Republican party by ballot.

SEC. 2. All who claim to be, and are recognized as members of the Republican party, legally entitled to vote at the ensuing October election, and residents of the election district where they propose to vote at the primary election, and minors who are indentified with the party, and who will be full age at the next ensuing election, shall be entitled to vote for candidates for the various offices to be filled at such election

SEC. 3. Candidates for the respective offices shall announce themselves as such in at least one county paper, for two weeks before the primary election, and thereby pledge themselves to abide the result of the nomination

SEC. 4. The primary meeting for nominating candidates shall be held at the usual place of holding primary meetings in each district on the last Saturday in May in each year, and shall be opened at 2 o'clock, P. M., except in districts where the population exceeds two thousand, they shall be opened at 10 A. M., and close in the township at 7 o'clock, P. M., and in the boroughs at 8 o'clock P. M.

SEC. 5. The Republican electors present at the time for opening the election, shall elect *viva voce* one of said electors as Judge, and two of said electors as Clerks to hold said election and discharge the duties incumbent on such officers, under these regulations: said clerks to keep a correct list of the names of the persons voting.

SEC. 6. The electors of each district shall also at the same time and place, elect by ballot, as aforesaid, one person as a member of the County Committee the ensuing year for every 100 or fraction of 100 Republican votes cast at the last preceding October election.

SEC. 7. After the polls are closed the officers of the election shall correctly count the votes cast for each candidate and for the member or members of the County Committee, and shall duly certify the same, over their signatures, and such certificates, together with the list of voters and tally papers, also certified by the officers, shall be carefully sealed in an envelope addressed to the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, which envelope, together with a certificate for the members elect for their election as members of the County Committee, then be delivered before 8 o'clock, A. M., on the Monday following such election, by the Judge or one of the Clerks aforesaid, to the person who had been elected a member of the County Committee, or either of them, where there are more than one in the same district.

In case the member of the County Committee elect is unable to discharge the duties as such, he may appoint a substitute *pro tem.*

SEC. 8. The members elect of the County Committee shall assemble at the Court House, in Beaver, on the Monday following said election, at 10 o'clock, A M., and shall be called to order by the Chairman of the County Committee, or in his absence, by the Secretary, who shall preside as a temporary Chairman for organization, and to whom Committeemen shall deliver their certificates of election as members.

When a roll of members shall have been made, they shall elect one of their number as President and two Secretaries. The returns of the election for candidates shall then be delivered to the President, which he, aided by the Chairman of the County Committee, shall open and announce therefrom, the number of votes returned for each candidate, to be recorded by the Secretaries; which being done, and the votes carefully counted, the persons having received the highest number of votes shall be declared the nominees, and the result shall be ordered to be published in all the party papers of the county.

SEC. 9. Any two or more persons having an equal number of votes for the same office shall be balloted for by the County Committee, and the person receiving the highest number of votes shall be the nominee.

SEC. 10. A majority of the County Committee on being satisfied of fraud in the returns or otherwise, of any election district, may reject the vote of such district to the extent of fraud committed.

SEC. 11. The County Committee shall appoint all Congressional and Legislative conferees, and all delegates to National and State Conventions.

SEC. 12. Immediately after declaring nominees for the ensuing election, the members of the County Committee shall proceed to permanently organize, by electing one of their number as Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer, and the appointment of seven of their number as an Executive Committee, for the ensuing year.

SEC. 13. Any candidate who may wish to contest a nomination, must give notice thereof to the Chairman of the County Committee within fifteen days after the meeting of the County Convention.

SEC. 14. The Chairman of the County Committee shall be the custodian of all the primary election return papers.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee on Wednesday, the following important resolutions were adopted which provides for a change in our system of nominating candidates. The resolutions explain themselves and to their consideration we ask the careful attention of Republicans so that they can act upon the matter intelligently at the primary meetings on the 31st inst.

WHEREAS, The present system of making nominations is believed to be unsatisfactory to a majority of Republican voters of the county, because fraught with manifest injury to the party by concentrating too much power in the larger boroughs enabling candidates, in some instances, to secure a nomination by a small plurality vote of the county electors, and

WHEREAS, It is right and proper that the Republican voters of the county should express by their ballots, their approval of this contemplated change in making nominations before it shall take effect, therefore

Resolved, That we submit to a vote of the party at the primary elections on the 31st, inst., the following amendment, which, if approved, shall take effect in the nominating convention of 1874, viz: "That in case no one candidate shall receive a majority of all the votes cast, then the nomination for said office shall be made by the convention."

Resolved, That the requsite number of tickets be printed and distributed for the amendment and against the amendment respectively, and the tickets balloted be counted, and return made in accordance with the rules of the party governing the nomination of candidates.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Republican papers of the county.

Owing to the large business of R. Steinfeld, and the fact that his time has been wholly occupied in selling goods, his customers have not for some time heard from him through the columns of this paper, but he again announces to them that he has on hand a complete stock of clothing, and also a full assortment of clothes, casimeres and all other articles belonging to a first class merchant tailor's establishment, all of which he intends to sell before the 1st of July, and on that account will be sold at a small advance on cost. Please come and examine before purchasing elsewhere. R. Steinfeld, corner of Broadway and Lock street, New Brighton. may30 tf

Mr. William Kennedy, of New Brighton, on Monday morning, while examining some lumber from the east buttment of the railroad bridge at New Brighton, became dizzy and fell some 10 or 12 feet, and rolled down the embankment in an unconscious state, and was thus found on the edge of the canal with one foot in the water. He was conveyed home and a physician immediately called. The injuries were a broken leg and concussion of the brain, but at this writing he had rallied and was doing well. The accident was serious, and we are glad to know that the result was no worse. Mr. Kennedy had jut taken out an accident life insurance policy, which will now yield him $50 per week.

Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton. tf

The following verses on the death of our soldiers was composed and written in a clear, legible hand, at the advanced age of 88 years, by Mary A. Wilson, of Weston, Lewis county, W. Va., the widow of James Wilson deceased, formerly a resident of this place.

Memorial Day—For Soldiers.

Forbidden by advance in age,—
From what I would delight to do,
To visit once, our Soldier's graves,
And demonstrate the homage due.

Strew flowers sweet flowers and sing the song,
In strains of pure unfetter'd joy,
Glory to God, to Him, belongs
Alone our glorious victory.

Long hallowed be the sleeping dust,
Of these brave men who freely died;
Their countries cause, their aim and trust,
Prison and death, alike defied.

Rest gallant men, your conflicts o'er,
Your suffering, weariness and pain;
You nobly and bravely died
A nations liberty to gain.

While life shall last the memory dear,
Of those brave men we will revere;
They who for us so nobly fell,
Shall in our hearts forever dwell.

Then bring sweet flowers and chant the hymn
In strains of pure unfettered bliss;
Glory to God who rules in Heaven,
Who reigns on earth in rightousness.

The Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association will hold its ninth annual Convention in the City of Titusville, June 3d, 4th, and 5th, 1873, in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The sessions will begin Tuesday evening, June 3d, at 8 o'clock, to be continued throughout Wednesday and Thursday.

Each Sunday School in the State is requested to send at least *two* delegates, and Pastors of all Evangelical Churches are cordially invited.

Entertainment will be provided for all delegates who will notify L. B. Silliman, Esq., of Titusville, Secretary of Local Committee, on or before May 31st.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad will pass delegates to Harrisburg or Williamsport, from all principal points on its road, on application at ticket office. Fare two-thirds the usual rates.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad will pass delegates for two thirds fare, on presentation at ticket offices of an order which must be applied for with name and address, at the following points, viz: Philadelphia, Joshua L. Baily, 311 Chestnut street; Harrisburg, James W. Weir; Pottsville, C. W. Wells, Esq; Pittsburgh, T. J. Gillespie.

A "Museum" will be provided for, and opportunity given for Religious Publishing Societies, to display their wares.

It is expected that Prof. Wm. Johnson, of Philadelphia, will conduct the Singing.

The International Lesson for the succeeding Sunday will be taught, and practically illustrated, and live Sunday-School questions will be presented by the Business Committee for consideration.

District, County and Township Secretaries, with Editors, Pastors, Superintendents and Teachers, are requested to give circulation to this call in every part of their field.

Come up, brethren, from all parts of the State, and make the Titusville Convention *the best of all.*

By order of the Executive Commiteee,
LEWIS D. VAIL, Chairman.
Philadelphia, May 14, 1873.

Nominating Systems.—And now the Republicans of Beaver county have become dissatisfied with the Crawford county system of making nominations. They are about submitting a proposition requiring a majority of all the votes cast to nominate, and in case no candidate receives such majority, then the nomination be made by the County Convention. The Crawford system looks fair, but wherever it has been tried it has occasioned dissatisfaction, and is everywhere being abandoned. The great defect is that members of the opposite party, or those who have no intention of supporting the nominations, step in and control them. The Delaware county practice, gradually perfected by citizens of the several districts anxious for fair play, is the very best way we know of, and other counties can imitate it with good results.

Here the Republicans hold delegate elections on the day previous to the nominating convention. Regular officers are chosen, a poll kept open at the regular place in each district between the hours of one and eight in the afternoon, and votes by ballot received only from those who are members of the party, or who intend to support the ticket. The tickets used are printed or blank, so that the voters can select and write in any candidate. At the close of the election a full count is made, and the full result set out by the election officers in their duplicate certificates of election given to the delegates. These take their certificates to the convention, return one to the proper officers of that body, and keep the other as a guide for action during the nominating ballots. If A has the most votes for Sheriff in a given district, the delegates therefrom in honor adhere to him so long as his name is before the convention.

If he is dropped, the candidate receiving the next highest in said district is next voted for so long as he is before the convention, and so on to the end. Most of our districts have gradually fallen into this practice—which is the fairest for all parties, and where honestly adhered to, it better reflects the wishes of the majority of the party in the county than any plan yet devised. It leaves no room for trading on nominating day, and as a rule permits a fair reflection of the sentiments of each and every district. The system as practiced here has some minor defects which will doubtless be corrected in time. We have no proper regulations for dropping candidates, and no fixed rule guarding against violations of instructions. These are now left to the action of the convention at the time, and haste or excitement may at times result in injustice. Candidates are now dropped on motion, and the only remedy for a violation of instructions is an appeal to the convention. Heretofore, in a few notable instances, instructions have been violated, but recently the delegations have checked any such tendency by prompt reminders as to duty and by copies of their returns. Where mistakes are made, this opens a door for their immediate correction; but if a wrong vote were to be persisted in at this late day, it would very likely lead to the expulsion of the man casting it. The Delaware county plan as a whole, is, however, better than any we know of, and in late years has promoted fair play and given the majority the right to say who shall be on ticket—just as it should. *Delaware County American.*

The citizens are requested to meet at the Court House, in Beaver, on Friday at 1 P. M., for the purpose of forming a line to march to the cemetery, and there to decorate the graves of our fellow heroes with flowers and to listen to the remarks of those whose duty it will be to address the citizens on that occasion. Let there be a large turn out and a profusion of flowers, and make the ceremonies worthy of the day, and the cause for which our soldiers now sleep.

Our friend, Capt. G. W. Hamilton of this place, who has for several years acted in the capacity of Deputy Assessor for this district, has been commissioned by the Government, deputy collector for the counties of Lawrence and Beaver, and has already entered on his duties. Capt. Hamilton is a very genial, obliging and faithful officer, and no better selection could have been made. He understands the revenue business and knows how to keep his office systematicly and in perfect order.

BLACK HAWK, PA., May 26, 1873.

EDITOR RADICAL—You will please withdraw my name as a candidate for Auditor, as I have not the time to attend to the duties pertaining to the office, and recognize the fact that the South side is entitled to the nomination. Yours,

S. N. WARRICK.

As the purchase of a Sewing Machine is of may be an act for a life-time, care should be taken in selecting one that time and use have proven to be the best. Time tries all things. "Use only furnishes the final test." Opinions of the skillful may be of value, but time is needed to confirm them. While the Singer Sewing Machine Company has given the public the finest fruits of inventive genius, they have guarded it from a multitude of traps. Attachments have been added for various purposes, but it has kept free from all useless complications. Simplicity of parts, and adaptation to the widest range of work has been the constant aim.

Instead of boasting of a variety of useless stitches and movements, it claims to make but One Kind of Stitch, and that with the Fewest Movements Possible. Hence the Machine may run constantly for twenty years, or a life-time, and work just as well as when new.

R. STRAW & Co, No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. april25-3m

Just received at Speyerer & Sons from the East, a full stock of dry goods and groceries, which have been bought for cash and will be sold cheap. Please call and examine. my30-3t

Medical Blunders.

From the period when surgeons applied their salves to weapons instead of wounds to the present wide-awake age, the medical profession has often unwittingly taken side with Disease in its conflicts with the human system. Even yet, in spite of the teachings of centuries of experience, some physicians believe in depleting their patients, already seriously exhausted by sickness, with powerful evacuants, emetics, salivants, cautharidal plasters, or the lancet. But, providentially, public intelligence is ahead of these medical fossils, who belong, of right, to the era of the Crusades! That powerful ally of nature in its warfare with the causes of sickness, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has opened the eyes of the masses to the paramount importance of increasing the vital strength of the body when menaced by disease. They understand that when the atmospheric conditions are adverse to health, it is wise to reinforce the system with a wholesome tonic and stimulant, and thus enable it to combat and repel the depressing influence of an inclement temperature. If the constitutional and animal powers were always thus recruited in the presence of danger, the mortality from consumption, bronchitis, chronic rheumatism, &c., would be much less than it is now. The causes which produce croups, colds, quinsey, diptheria and catarrh seldom affect a strong and active vital system; and of all vitalizing preparations, Hostetter's Bitters has proven the most efficient. It is not claimed that this standard tonic is a specific for lung and throat maladies, as it is for dyspepsia, liver complaint and intermitents, but it is unhesitatingly asserted that it is the best known safeguard against all the atmospheric elements of disease. may2-1m

MARRIED.

FOSNAUGH—ROBINSON—By P. L. Grim, Esq., at his residence in New Galilee, May 23d, 1873, Mr. George Fosnaugh to Miss Margaret Robinson, both of Lawrence county, Pa.

SCOTT—LINDSLAY—In New York, at the house of Wm. Bloodgood, Esq., May 10th, 1873, by the Rev. T. W. I. Wyler, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, the Rev. Geo. Scott, D. D., of Beaver county, Pa., to Mrs. Maria Lindsay, daughter of the late Dr. Brownlee, of New York.

DIED.

BRUCE—At the County Home, Elener Bruce, some time in April.

McLEAN—In Pittsburgh, on Saturday morning, May 24, Annie M. P., wife of George McLean, and daughter of Captain James and Mary M. Boyd, in the 20th year of her age.

TAYLOR—On May 19, 1873, in Rochester, Mrs. Margaret, wife of T. M. Taylor, Esq., aged 48 years.

In the death of this estimable lady a bereaved and sorrowful husband has lost a faithful wife, an only son a fond mother, and the town in which she lived a loss which cannot be easily repair d.

HISTORY OF THE BEAVER VALLEY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER VALLEY, April, 1873.

[Paper No. 12.]

FALLSTON—EDUCATIONALLY AND SPIRITUALLY.

In the year 1832, "Fallston Academy" was built and dedicated for school and religious purposes, throwing open wide its doors for all who felt called to instruct the people intellectually, or in the principles of religion. It was free to every denomination, without respect to creed or forms or ceremonies, and answered well the purposes for which it was built. Here for years, the lion and the lamb lay down together in the most absolute peace and quiet—that is to say, the Presbyterians and Methodist lion and the Quaker lamb. No persecution for opinion's sake under the roof of that building, but it is fairly presumable that while the lion and the lamb were at peace, that the lion was more or less at war with himself.

Did you ever see an old style Methodist and true "Blue stocking" in a "Decree" tussel? Put a couple of those worthies together at that day, and the effect would be similar to that of steel on flint; the fire would fly, indeed it means business. No doubt if the good old building, whose cupola yet points it out to every passer by, could relate its own history, it would tell us stirring stories of the good old time, when the "Final perseverance," &c., caused many a hotly contested literary warfare, between the said Calvinist divine and the impulsive Methodist itinerant.

Those days have passed, but we have the old academy yet. From its walls, the irrepressible youth of the town have gone forth to battle the world, and wrest from it, whatever there is of good in it for them. To-day the sharp notes of its bell brings under discipline many a boy and girl who is ignorant of the cherished history of this goodly old building. Two years later, the Beaver River *Gazette* was established and published by Dr R. B. Baker. This was probably the second paper published in the county, the *Argus* having been established in 1818—and at that period was not, of course, of so pretentious an appearance or so well patronized, as the valley papers of to-day. Dr. Baker was succeeded in the paper by E. K. Chamberlin, who, after carrying it on for a while, transferred it to the Rev. Mr. Winter, who seems to have published it until 1838, when it came into the hands of Judge B. B. Chamberlin, who carried it on in Fallston during 1838 and 1839 as the Beaver Falls *Union*. After this it was removed to New Brighton, which was becoming the prominent town of the valley. With an academy and a newspaper, I presume the people felt intellectually and morally safe, and possibly do yet, as in the lapse of years they have added nothing and lost the newspaper.

SIGNS OF BUSINESS LIFE.

In 1035, a saw mill was put in operation by Charles Lukens and L. Townsend, which was continuously run until 1864, when it was completely destroyed by fire and was succeeded by a new one. In the year 1835, another linseed oil mill built on the north end of the race, by John Pugh & Co., which was run for some pears and then changed into a tub manufactory.

In the following year, near the upper end of the race, there was built a manufactory for making sash, which was run for a time and afterwards used for the manufacture of washboards. This industry was kept in occasional operation until very lately, but is now a thing to be numbered with the past.

In the same year, upon the site formerly occupied by Blanchard as a scythe manufactory, there was erected a manufactory for buckets and tubs, &c., by Messrs. Miner & Co., and was operated until within a few years, by this and succeeding firms. It is now entirely discontinued. In the year 1837, Richard Moreland succeeded D. Townsend in the manufacture of linseed oil, which he carried on for some length of time. He built a flouring mill at the lower end of the race, which was run for several years by John Edgar, Esq., and was sold by him to Messrs. Sager & Co., who are now operating it. Up to this year the only means of crossing the river between Fallston and Brighton, was by a rope ferry, which served the commerce of the town for many years, but the increase of business and the influx of business men and their workmen, soon rendered the ferry inadequate to meet their wants. In 1837, a fine bridge was built between the two towns by Messrs. Lathrop and Le Barron, which has done duty since, but might be of much greater service to the people were it free from the toll system.

AN HISTORICAL NOTE.

In September, 1841, the store of James Duncan was brought into being, which soon monopolized the business of Fallston, and contiguous neighborhoods became a feature of interest in the place. We find in "Historical Collections," a notice of this village about this period, that pointedly shows the great amount of business done in it. "This place is situated along one or two streets, at the foot of a high bluff, and is famous for its manufactures, which consist of woolens, cottons, paper, linseed oil, wire, scythes, baskets, window sash, ploughs, carpets, lasts, carding machines, steam engines, &c. The water power here is immense; a race is permanently constructed, a mile and a half in length, which conducts the water upon which a long row of manufacturing establishments is erected. There is a respectable building of brick for schools and for public worship. In the hill behind the village is an abundance of excellent coal, which may be slid from the mouth of the pits into the yards of many of the houses."

The head of steamboat navigation was at one time at Fallston, or terminus of the falls of Beaver. To render this practicable, a dam of fifteen feet was erected by the State at the mouth of Beaver, at which there are locks sufficient to pass through boats. But this has long been abandoned, and the only relic of that time is seen in the canal boats, the "toot" of whose horns, is a mornful reminder of the good old days of navigation to the foot of the falls; even the canal boats have seen their day, and under the fiat of the great railroads, we will soon be left to the tender mercy of the "iron horse." But little progress has been made in Fallston, since the time referred to. It is true that we have manufactories now in existence that did not then exist, but they have only taken the place of others. The manufacturing of oil, cottons, scythes, tubs, washboards, sash, paper, buckets, ploughs, carpets, &c., has now entirely ceased, some of them for a great many years. In their stead, we have foundries, machine works, nail works, handle works, kegs, extension of wire and rivet works and of the keg works with mills, &c.

There is no cause for gloom or despondency on this account, however, as the industries of the town were never in a more flourishing condition.

The population of

THE TOWN TO DAY

is about 700 people, mainly connected in some way or other, with the various manufactories of the valley. They compose a very industrious and well behaved community.

The situation of the town in its full length, is a very pretty one. The business part of it is located at the base of a hill, sloping very abruptly to the top. The lower part of the town is on a beautiful flat, on the bank of the Beaver, running back several hundred feet, and upon which there are several very excellent residences, and room for more. From this flat a fine view is had of parts of the Valley, and especially of the more prominent parts of New Brighton. An elegant picture is formed of the pretty residences on the different table lands of New Brighton, which gradually slope backward from the railroad to Block House Run beyond. No town in the Valley is more evenly balanced in point of room for business and residences than Fallston. Were all its available manufacturing ground used for that purpose, there would still be ample room for residences for the proprietors and workmen, and that, too, out of reach of the smoke and dust. It ought to have a population of at least 2,000 people, with their workshops and places of business right at their doors. The present business of the place is something as follows: A good flouring mill located at the end of the bridge, under the charge of some of the best flouring men of the Valley. The foundry of John Thornley, Esq., which was founded in the year 1836 by Thomas Thornley & Son, and has been in operation ever since, now employs five hands, and manufactures the "Great Republic" stove, various kinds of hollow ware, and engines. Near to it is the machine shop of M. Darragh & Co., employing about ten hands; formerly had a foundry at this place, but it was discontinued in the year 1862.

A large saw mill, owned by Messrs. Miner & Co., employs several hands and does a large and good business. Immediately above this is the lead keg factory of M. T. & S. Kennedy, reference to the commencement of which has already been made. They employ twenty hands, mostly boys, and under the good management of the gentlemen running it, it has become one of the most beneficial factories among us. Adjoining the keg factory is the woolen mill, operated by Jos. Pontefract, doing a very fair business, and must increase. The demand for yarns in the stocking manufactories in the Valley will give Mr. Pontefract's factory a good run. The firm of W. P. Townsend & Co., now carry on very large the wire and rivet manufactory, already mentioned as started by R. Townsend & Co. Messrs. Townsend employ about twenty-five hands, capable and efficient workmen, and are putting on the market a superior quality of wire and rivets. This wire needs no eulogy from any quarter, as their work has spoken for them and given them a fine reputation. Above this is located the building formerly used for a washboard factory and recently purchased by Mr. Job Fanner as a nail machine shop. Next in order is Phillip's Handle Manufactory, now employing some seven hands and doing a fine business. This is a comparatively new business in Fallston, having removed it from New Brighton. The upper buildings on the race are now occupied by the Standard Horse Nail Company, a new manufactory and not yet fairly got to work. The firm has already been mentioned in the *Gazette* as being composed of some of the most active business young men of our valley. They will make as good nails as any made in the United States.

ADVANTAGES OF THE PLACE.

In mentioning the several industries of this town as specifically as I have, it has not been the intention to advertise the business of any firm, but simply to show what can be done and what ought to be done in the town. It is no exaggeration to say, that in every factory, the work done cannot be excelled anywhere. This may sound like boasting, but when it is known that each firm has an established name and reputation abroad, as well as at home, and that each has all the business it can do and continually has, it will be seen that their work must be of a superior character, or they could not overcome active competition as they do, in the markets where their wares are sold.

There should be a larger business done in Fallston than is now done. Rents are exceedingly cheap, taxes low, fuel plenty, some water power that might yet be obtained for a good business, and the finest facilities for the use of steam power.

The bucket, tub, washboard, paper and cotton manufacturing, ought still to be features in the business of Fallston.

NEEDS OF FALLSTON.

The town needs more of thrift and activity among the people than now characterizes it. Not that the people are indolent. This is by no means the case; but they are content to sit down, enjoy what they have, and passively allow other points to attract their citizens, and those desiring a place to invest, from them.

The town would advance much more rapidly and attain great prosperity and character abroad, as a part of New Brighton, than it possibly can as a separate corporation. Let it consolidate with that town, and both will be greatly advanced in every point of material progress. That in the course of time would give a free bridge and all other blessings that flow from a union. The beauty of the town might be very materially enhanced by a proper use of the natural means within its immediate reach. There should be a stop put to the unwise practice of denuding the hill sides of the trees that make it so beautiful from what is naturally repulsive, and it is certainly an act that ought to be reprobated. There is no prettier scene in the valley than that afforded by that old hill side in the glory of its June coat of verdure and foliage. To fell the trees and tear up the grass, will make the town look as forlorn and wretched as could well be. There is no necessity for it, to carry out the needs of commerce, as its rugged sides are not fitted for either homes or business houses. There is no reason why this favored spot should not continue to prosper, until its people rank among the most intelligent, industrious and happy in our land. At least so mote it be.

BEAVER.

How to Get Along.

Don't stop to tell stories in business hours. If you have a place of business be found there when wanted.

No man can get rich by sitting around the stores and saloons.

Never "fool" in business matters.

Have order, system, regularity and promptness.

Do not meddle with business you know nothing of.

Do not kick every one in your path.

Pay as you go.

A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond.

Help others when you can; but never give what you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable.

Learn to say No. No necessity of snapping it out dog fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully.

Proving an Alibi.

The following took place in an attempt to prove an alibi:

Attorney S.—"You say that Ellis plowed for you on the 29th of November?"

Witness (referring to his book.) "Yes."

S. "What did he do on the 30th?"

W. "He chopped wood."

S. "On the 31st?"

W. "That was Sunday, and we went a squirrel hunting."

S. "What did he do on the 32d?"

W. "He thrashed wheat that day."

S. "What did he do on the 33d?"

W. "It was raining and he shaved out some ax handles."

S. "What did he do on the 34th?"

W. "He chopped wood."

S. "What did he do on the—"

But before the question could be finished, the witness's wife seized him by the collar and whisked him outside of the witness box, yelling in his affrighted ear, "You old fool! don't you know that there are only 31 days in the month of November?"

"Mad Dog."

One of the baggage-masters of a station between Worcester and Boston is a fat, good-natured, droll fellow, whose jokes have become quite popular on the road. His name is Bill. A short time since, while in the performance of his duties in checking baggage, an ugly Scotch terrier got in his way, and he gave him a smart kick which sent him over the track yelling. The owner of the dog soon appeared high dudgeon, wanting to know who kicked the dog.

"Was that your dog?" asked Bill, with his usual drawl.

"Certainly it was; what right had you to kick him?"

"He's mad," said Bill.

"No, he's not mad, either," said the owner.

"Well, I should be if anybody kicked me in that may," responded Bill.

Two hundred and forty operatives are employed at the Scranton silk factory.

New Advertisements.

UNITED STATES

Piano Company.

$290.00.

IT COSTS LESS THAN

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS

To make any

SIX HUNDRED DOLLAR PIANO

Sold through agents, all of whom make

100 PER CENT. PROFIT.

We have no agents, but ship direct to families

At Factory Price.

We make only one style, and have but

ONE PRICE.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY DOLLARS

Net Cash, with no discount to dealers or commission to teachers.

OUR LUMBER IS

THOROUGHLY SEASONED,

OUR CASES ARE

DOUBLE VENEERED

WITH ROSEWOOD,

Have front round corners, serpentine bottom and carved legs. We use

THE FULL IRON PLATE

WITH OVER STRUNG BASS.

French Grand Action

WITH TOP DAMPERS, AND OUR KEYS ARE

THE BEST IVORY

WITH IVORY FRONTS.

OUR PIANO

HAS SEVEN OCTAVES,

Is 6 feet 9 inches long, 3 feet 4 inches wide, and weighs 965 pounds, boxed.

EVERY PIANO IS FULLY

WARRANTED

FOR FIVE YEARS.

SEND FOR

ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR

In which we refer to over 700 Bankers, Merchants, &c., (some of whom you may know,) using our Pianos in 44 States and Territories.

U. S. PIANO CO.,

810 BROADWAY, N. Y.

may 23-4m.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

M. & J. LAWRENCE, Physicians & Surgeons, office that formerly occupied by U. S. Revenue Assessor, Third street, Beaver, Pa. apr11-1y

THOMAS DONEHOO, M. D. Office lower door in John Border's building, Beaver, Pa. ap25tf

MILLER, J. W. Physician and Surgeon, office that formerly occupied by Drs. McKinny and Lawrence. Residence, Dr. McNutt's house.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my3'72-1y

PURVIS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and Sugar,) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jp29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, northeast corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on Third street. jy29'90

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. R. MOORE.
HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law. Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

JUBALTO'S Shady Side Photograph Gallery, Second Floor, Dunlap's corner, opposite the toll bridge. apr11-1y

MOLTER, J. C., Market street, Bridgewater, dealer in COAL from Bank at McKinley's Run. feb21'73-1y

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug5'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Quensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug2,72-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. se16'70

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70.

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

DAVID AUGHINBAUGH, manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware; dealer in Stoves, Tin Roofing made to order. Water st. se3'70

NEW BRIGHTON.

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON.—Meals at all hours, table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. William Strickland, corner of Falls and Broadway. sept20-1y.

CAREY G. F., general dealer in Groceries, Feed, Queensware, Glass, &c. Rags, Iron and Brass taken at highest prices. Railroad st. oct21

SIEMEN GEO. F., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GILLILAND A. D. & Co., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway sept23'70

BEAVER FALLS.

TANNEY BROS., House and Sign Painting, Graining and Glazing in all their branches. Also Fresco Painting in Oil, Distemper and Water Colors. Orders executed on short notice, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Main St., Beaver Falls, Pa. [nov29-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Land office No. 198 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Beaver Falls Pa. sept23'70

KING Mrs. E., Milliner and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c. Corner Main and Baker st. sept23'70.

DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK Mrs. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, Dr. J. R. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

VANPORT.

T. WAGGONER, dealer in general Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest prices paid for country produce. Railroad street, Vanport. apr11.

ARIZONA DIAMONDS

— SET IN

SOLID 14 KARAT GOLD,

(WARRANTED,)

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of Every Description.

NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE,

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOOD!

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Colors.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead.....91 parts
" Linseed Oil.....9 "

100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

Directory.

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Joseph C. Wilson.
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Clerk of Court—John C. Hart.
Sheriff—Chamberlin White.
Register & Recorder—James I Stokes.
Treasurer—Charles P. Wallace.
Commissioners—Daniel Neely.
Samuel Torrence.
Hugh J. Marshall.
Clerk of Commissioners—John McGown.
Counsel to Commissioners—J. R. Harrah.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
Auditors—Jas. H. Christy.
C. H. Hoon.
C. C. Riggs.
District Attorney—J. H. McCreery.
County Surveyor—D. M. Daugherty.
Jury Commissioners—James Warnock,
Robert Potter.
Directors of the Poor—John White.
Hiram Reed,
Samuel Gibson.
Trustees of Academy—D. P. Lowary,
S. J. Cross,
John Murray,
Samuel Magaw,
Henry Hice.
Mattison Darragh,
Benj. C. Critchlow,
James M. Smith.

BEAVER.

CHURCHES.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. D. J. Satterfield, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. William Lynch, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 2d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.

Occidental Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

BRIDGEWATER.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempsey Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 163—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.

Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 366—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every uesday evening.

Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

ROCHESTER.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.—Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal, (German) | Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Borm, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P. M.

Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 294—R Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday even'g in Conwgy's Hall.

Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 229—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.

Eureka, Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., J. R. Pendleton; Secretary, John Con-

FREEDOM.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M., and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.

Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services, 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.

Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Episcopal—Rev. Spaulding, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.

First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—E. B Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.

Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.

Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 259—R. Coovert, Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

National Bank Beaver County—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.

Banking House—R. E. & H. Hoopes, Broadway.

Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Bentley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

BEAVER FALLS.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. W. B. Grace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Methodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday-school at 2½, P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Moorehead, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 ½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A M and 7½ P M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. T E Bateman, W M; J L B Dawson, S W; S M Hawkins, J W; Henry Hill, Treas; Ch. Molter, Sec.

Harmony Chapter, 206. Meets first Monday each month. E. A. Noble, H. P.; W. H. Grim, K.; A. Tomlinson, S.; P. Marteolf Treas.; H. C. Patterson, Sec.

Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 622—W. H. Hoon, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, Pres't, John Reeves, Cashier.

W. C. No. 126, *P. O. S. of A.*—Meets every Monday evening in Washington Hall, Ramsey's Block, Main street. G Altsman, R S; A Anderson, President.

PHILLIPSBURG.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.

Lutheran—German—Rev. Mr. Borm, Pastor Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, and Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. Mr Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

Presbyterian—Rev. W. G. Taylor, Chaplain at Pennsylvania Institute for Soldiers' Orphans. Services in Chapel at 2 o'clock, and lecture in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE AND FARM.

Shall We Wash Our Sheep.

The Passumsic Farmers' Club have been discussing this question, and what the members said, as reported in the *Vermont Farmer*, is so expressive of general experience, we think, that it is well to open the discussion among shepherds by publishing it:

J. P. Foster—I am opposed to washing. It injures the sheep and the men who wash them; but as long as buyers offer a premium for dirt we shall be tempted to wash. If buyers would pay strictly according to cleanliness and careful packing no such temptation would exist. I carried two small lots of wool to a buyer, both washed—one well washed and nicely put up, and the other washed lightly—and manufacturers said there was full five cents per pound difference; still each lot was sold to the same man and at the same price. I believe that no farmer should wash his sheep. We could shear one month earlier without washing with greater safety for the sheep. Buyers make one-fourth difference between washed and unwashed wool. Poor sheep are nearly spoiled by driving to the washing place and back, carrying the weight of water in the wool. It is much better to shear before the sheep leave the barn. In shearing late we lose much of the wool. I once sheared in June. There had been some very hot weather, but a few days after shearing it came on very cold, and I lost two and a neighbor seven from the cold. Manufacturers prefer to buy unwashed wool.

C. R. Barker—I wash clean when I wash. I find I get no more for well-washed wool than those who do but half wash. I think we should none of us wash, then the price of wool would be more uniform.

J. G. Lawrence—There is a great difference in the unwashed wool, as much as between ordinary and well-washed. It is very difficult to make an even thing of this wool business. Those who wash and shear late lose in wool what the bushes in the pasture pull from the sheep. Should we all adopt the plan of not washing we would get nearer the real value for our wool than now. I think we should encourage all the farmers to dispense with washing.

J. Morrison—I wash my sheep. I get more money to wash than not to. I wash clean, put up well, and get a fair price for my wool. I do not think it hurts sheep very much to wash them. Always keep them under cover in stormy weather.

J. Dow—I find that I get the most money for my wool when I half wash, and the least when I do not wash at all. The men who buy the wool are not judges; they pay so much for washed and so much for unwashed, and often buy without looking at the wool at all. If we get any advantage of the manufacturer we are smart, that's all. I believe there is nothing to be gained in the long run by washing. We should all wash or none. I think we had better discard washing entirely.

R. P. Harvey—Does it pay to wash sheep? Coarse wool sheep poorly washed may give better returns than unwashed, if we let them run two or three weeks after being washed, and let them roll in the sand and dirt as they will when they can find it. The great trouble is the entire ignorance of the buyers. They cannot tell half of the time whether the wool is washed or not. The manufacturer has nothing to do with the buying only to make the price, and he is careful to make it low enough for all the poor washing, and if his buyer finds poor washed wool the price is all right, and if he finds well-washed wool it is his good luck, and so much in his favor. I sorted wool ten years in a factory, and know how the wool is bought and handled.

A. Warden—For three years past I have not washed my sheep; I get better returns than when I washed. I shear the last of April, before the sheep leave the barn. By shearing early we get rid of the ticks that are often troublesome to the sheep. If a few have gone from the sheep to the lambs a little snuff will kill them. I believe both sheep and lambs do better than when I washed and sheared late. Often the stock will lose as much wool as the discount that is made by the buyers between washed and unwashed wool.

ELASTIC VARNISH FOR LADIES' SHOES.—The *Manufacturer and Builder* furnishes this receipt: Three pounds of rain water are placed in a pot over the fire, and when well boiling there are added 4 ounces white pulverized wax, 1 ounce clear, transparent glue in small Senegal, 2 ounces white soap scraped fine, 2 ounces pulverized sugar; the ingredients are placed in one by one, and, every time stirred up; it is well to take the pot from the fire every time a substance is added, to prevent boiling over; when all is added the pot is removed from the fire; when sufficiently cooled, 3 ounces alcohol are added, and finally three ounces fine Frankfort black, well incorporated by continued stirring. This varnish is put on the leather with a brush, and is very valuable for boots and shoes, as it can be afterwards polished with a large brush like ordinary shoe blacking, shows a high polish, and does not soil the clothing.

BREAKFAST PUFFS.—Take 2 eggs well beaten and stir into a pint of milk a little salt, a pint of butter and a pint and a half of flour. Beat the eggs and stir the milk. Add the salt, melt the butter and stir in. Then pour all into the flour, so as not to have it lumpy. Stir up thoroughly, and grease the cups into which the batter is poured, filling them two-thirds full. Eat with sauce.

JELLY CAKE (to roll).—Three eggs, 1 teacup of sugar; 1 tablespoonful of cream; 1 small teaspoonful of soda. Bake five minutes.

PIE CRUST.—Good pie crust is made by wetting it up with cream instead of water and not taking so much lard for shortening. It is sweet, tender and melting, and a good deal more healthy. I should have said I take sour cream.

CUSTARD CAKE.—Three eggs, 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of flour. Bake in jelly cake tins 2 layers. Custard for the above: Half a pint of milk, 2 tablespoons of sugar, 2 tablespoons of flour, 1 egg. Boil the custard and flavor with vanilla.

CRACKER PIES.—Take 6 soda crackers, break them into a dish and pour over them 2 cups of cold water. Let them stand until they can be reduced to a pulp. Add 1½ cups of sugar, 2 teaspoons of tartaric acid and flavor to taste with lemon. This is sufficient for two pies.

DISH FOR BREAKFAST.—Take half a dozen or as many as necessary, good cooking apples, cut them in slices about a quarter of an inch thick; have ready a pan of fresh, hot lard. Drop the slices in and fry brown. A little hot sugar sprinkled over improves them. Serve hot.

HOMINY PUDDING.—How to make a hominy pudding. Prepare as for batter cakes, add 1 egg for each pint, some whole cinnamon, sugar to suit taste, and a few raisins; bake like rice pudding. A little butter or chopped suet may be added. Serve hot or cold, with or without sauce.

AN OMELET.—Four eggs beaten separately, 1 small teaspoonful of milk, a piece of butter the size of a walnut melted, and put in the milk, an even teaspoonful of flour. Put in lastly the whites of the eggs well beaten, bake in a quick oven, either in a tin or earthen pan.

STEWED CELERY.—Wash 2 large heads of celery, throw away the leaves and green stocks, and cut the heart and white stocks into pieces about an inch long. Put these in fast boiling water, and boil them till very tender. Put into stew pan a gill of cream, a little salt, white pepper and pounded mace; put it over the fire, and when it simmers drain the celery and put it into the cream. Boil up once and serve.

RIBBONS.—To iron ribbons take a moderately hot flatiron on the ironing board, then place the ribbon on the left side of the iron and pull it through underneath the iron. If the ribbon is not pulled too fast, and the iron is the right warmth, this will be found to be a much better way than simply rubbing the iron over the ribbon.

Insurance.

TOLEDO MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

ORGANIZED IN APRIL, 18 72.

PAID UP CAPITAL

$120,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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THE TOLEDO MUTUAL

WILL ISSUE ALL THE

DIFFERENT KINDS OF POLICIES

USUALLY ISSUED BY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES,

At the usual rates charged by other

Reliable Companies.

Those insured in this Company are permitted to travel by the usual routes, to or from any portion of the Western Hemisphere, north of and including the United States, or to or from any portion of Europe, and to reside within said limits of travel, without extra charge.

AN EXCELLENT FEATURE.

UPON SURRENDER OF AN

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At any time after the payment of one

ONE FULL ANNUAL PREMIUM,

The holder of such policy will be entitled to just

AS MUCH PAID UP INSURANCE

As any other man of like age can

OBTAIN FOR A CASH PREMIUM

Equal to the

VALUE OF THE POLICY,

Computed in accordance with the rate of

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that may have been adopted as the standard for the State for the

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WING & SON,

"THE AMERICAN PIANO,"

-UNSURPASSED-

First premiums wherever exhibited—Prices low for the quality. Large prices allowed for Second-hand Instruments in Exchange.

From Mr. Edward Hoffman, the celebrated Pianist.

I conscientiously believe that your Piano is in every respect a *most magnificent Instrument.*

From the Independent.

The American Piano has deservedly become a popular Instrument.

Responsible Agents wanted for unoccupied territory.

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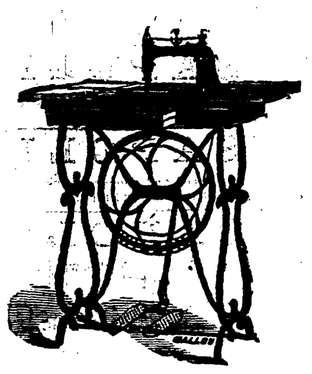
417 Broome St., N. Y. [ja31-6m

DO NOT FAIL TO EXAMINE IT.



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BEST IN THE WORLD.

A SPECIAL WARRANTEE FOR FIVE YEARS FURNISHED WITH EACH MACHINE.

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PRICE COMPLETE $50 00.

We take pleasure in showing it.

LEE S. SMITH,

GENERAL AGENT,

NO. 14 SIXTH ST., (LATE ST. CLAIR.,)

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AGENTS WANTED IN THIS COUNTY.

Most Liberal Terms both in per cent and time.

nov15 6m.

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198, Penn st., (near St. Clair Hotel) Pittsburgh, Pa., and Beaver Falls, Pa.

Exclusive Agents for Allegheny, Beaver and Lawrence counties of the lands of the A. T. & Santa Fe R. R.; (can give tickets at reduced rates to go and see these lands;) also lands of Union Pacific and Iron Mt. & Ark. Railroads. Have over 60 farms for sale. Call at either office and examine our register. We offer for sale the following properties, etc.

NO. 30.

A GOOD FARM.

This farm contains 53 acres of first class soil; mostly cleared; with enough of good timber; situated about four miles from New Brighton, on the New Castle road, in North Sewickly twp., Beaver county, Pa.; has a very good orchard, the farm is in good repair; there is

A NEW FRAME HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS,

well finished, and a large frame barn with other outbuildings. Plenty of good water at the house; running water on the place. Price $5,000 in payments. Adam Kirk, Jr., owner.

NO. 70.

A GOOD DAIRY, STOCK OR GRAIN FARM

In Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., containing about 140 acres—of which 120 acres are cleared, 35 acres first bottom land; 20 acres in oak timber; balance of cleared land; gently rolling; all under fence, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad; building on a good township road one-half mile from Homewood station; soil is first class and all can be worked by machinery. Improvements, one newly weather-boarded log house of 5 rooms, two stories high, veranda and frame kitchen, with pleasant surroundings, one new two-story frame house of 4 rooms, portico in front; a good cellar; spring of water and well close to house; one new bank barn, with stone foundation, 40x60, with plenty of stabling for horses and cows; corn crib, smoke house, and all usual outbuildings; a first-rate orchard of various kinds of fruit trees in good bearing condition, and a young orchard. This place is in a very pleasant part of the county, with every surrounding object to make it agreeable and attractive, and is a first-class farm in a good neighborhood, close to schools, churches, post-office and station—will subdivide this tract if desired by the purchaser, for sale. Price, $80 per acre, in payments. George E. McCready, owner.

NO. 73.

A SPLENDID GARDEN OR DAIRY FARM,

containing about 107 acres, of which 82 acres are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, mostly post and rail, and in splendid order; ten springs on the place, two orchards containing 225 apple and 100 peach trees, bearing and in good condition; about 27 acres of the best quality of timber; a good frame barn 50x36 feet, with stabling underneath; a new frame stable 16x30; a new corn crib, a good frame house of four rooms and cellar, a good milk house, an excellent enclosed garden patch; plenty of small fruit such as cherries, plums, quinces, grapes, &c. Near to a new school house, 1¼ miles from Industry on the C. & P. Railroad, good roads to station. The soil is good and the farm is well adapted to dairy or stock purposes, and is considered one of the best. Price 80 per acre, in payments. Benjamin Todd, Owner.

may16-1y

WANTED.

We will give men and women

BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY

from $4 to $8 per day; can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.,

mar7-6t 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Miscellaneous.

SPEYERER & SONS

ARE RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS FROM THE EAST, BOUGHT AT LOWEST CASH PRICES, CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, HOLLOW WARE, LOPE AND OAKUM, FAHNESTOCK'S AND FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD, PAINTS,

(DRY AND IN OIL),

And a LARGE STOCK of OIL.

ALSO 100 BARRELS CANTON CITY FLOUR.

100 " " "

15 HOGSHEADS OF N. O. SUGAR.

50 " " N. O. MOLASSES.

15 BARRELS OF N. O. MOLASSES.

150 KEGS OF WHEELING NAILS.

10 TEN TONS OF WHEELING IRON, AT

SPEYERER & SONS,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

A. S. HARVEY,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, QUEENSWARE, WINDOW GLASS, HARDWARE, *TABLE CUTLERY, WOOD & WILLOW WARE, AND NOTIONS,*

CORNER BRIDGE AND MARKET STREETS,

de3'70-1y—se15—my3 BRIDGEWATER, PA.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY

AND

REPAIR SHOP!

JOHN THORNILEY, PROPRIETOR.

STOVES,

GREAT REPUBLIC,

THE BEST

COOKING STOVE IN USE,

WITH THE

EXTENSION TOP.

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

1,000 NAMES ATTEST ITS MERITS.

THORNILEY'S

NEW ADJUSTIBLE GRATE

Throws our more heat with less fuel and less dust than any other.

ENGINES AND CASTINGS

OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

REASONABLE RATES TO ALL.

aug16-1y JOHN THORNILEY.

G. L. EBERHART. W. L. BEDISON

A WORD WITH YOU!

If You Want

To Buy Property,
To Sell Property,
Your House Insured,
Your Goods Insured,
Your Life Insured,
To Insure Against Accidents
To Lease Your House,
To Hire a House,
To Buy a Farm,
To Sell a Farm,
Any Legal Writing Done,

Do not fail to call at the office of

EBERHART & BEDISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 223 BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

sept27-1y Beaver County, Pa.

ALLEGHELLY TRUNK STORE,

JOEL S. GOE & CO.,

Manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES & TRAVELIEG BAGS.

No 60 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.

All orders promptly filled and work warranted.

may16-1m.

BRADBURY PIANO FORTES:

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

OVER 10,000 MANUFACTURED.

NO BETTER INSTRUMENT I ET.

THE BRADBURY THE

NATIONAL PIANO of the COUNTRY.

READ THE FACTS.

Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says; "I am perfectly delighted with it."

Theodore Tilton says: "I have had the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year round and never looses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1868.

T. G. SMITH & Co.—*Gents*—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly,

M. SIMPSON.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.

Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. C., "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."

Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.

P. M. General Cresswell and Mrs. Cresswell,—"All our friends admire the delightful tones of the Bradbury, used at our receptions."

Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury."

Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Pianos for our parlors. Our guests pronounce them splendid."

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.—"Have always used the Bradbury Pianos in our parlors, and take pleasure in recommending them."

Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the Dominion."

M. Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia. "We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

E. S. Janes, Bishop M. E. Church, N. Y.—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."

T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."

Philip Phillips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."

W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia. "I use as my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them."

Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."

Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."

Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled."

Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than any Piano in my District."

Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist. "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."

Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.

John Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 6 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomee older."

Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect.

Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.

I WILL SELL THE

BRADBURY

AT NEARLY

WHOLESALE PRICES

From $50 to $100 cheaper than elsewhere. Will order them

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY,

NEW YORK

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A $650 PIANO FOR $400.

ORGANS

OF THE

BEST CLASS

Ordered at the lowest rates

BELOW PITTSBURGH PRICES.

WILL SELL

PIANOS OF OTHER MANUFACTURERS

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Call before purchasing and see

SMITH CURTIS, Agent.

nov8 RADICA OFFICE, BEAVER.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Lieut Gov. Henry A. Hall, of Michigan, sailed for Europe on last Saturday.

—The President has appointed Darius Sullivan Postmaster at Clinton, Missouri.

—President Early, of Georgetown Jesuit College, died on Saturday morning of paralysis.

—The coal fields of China cover an area of 400,000 square miles.

—The price of a room in Vienna, just now, is twelve dollars per day, board extra.

—A bust of Fred Douglass, by Mundy, is to be placed in the new City Hall in Rochester.

—A new gold field has been discovered in South Africa, within a hundred miles of Cape Town.

—AGeorgia paper announces that twenty men are to be hanged in that State within two months.

—St. Louis is to have a new paper, to be called the *Tribune*, and to start with a capital of $100,000.

—Some modest man, who conceals his name, has liberally endowed Hillsdale College, in Michigan.

—The Emperor of Brazil has closed the old and opened the new legislature. A number of reforms are promised.

—The Brooklyngas men's strike has ended, the new hands being discharged and the strikers reengaged at $3 50 per day.

—The President contemplates a trip to Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond early in June, to be absent from Washington three days.

—James W. Elbridge, of North Harwich, has been held for trial on a charge of committing an assault on his father from which he died.

—The Geneva Arbitration cost the United States $144,000, and brought in 15,500,000. Not a bad investment.

—President Grant announces his intention to sink all personal and party considerations in the appointment of a Chief Justice.

—A number of prisoners in the Missouri State Penitentiary mutinied on Friday. One convict was shot and a number flogged before order was restored.

—The funeral of Father De Smet, the Indian Missionary, took place at St. Louis on Saturday morning, and was attended by an immense concourse of people.

—Six thousand five hundred and sixty-one immigrants arrived at New York between the first of April and the 19th of May. 17,000 arrived during the past week.

—Advices from Monte Video, April 23d, say that the yellow fever prevails there to such an extent that the people are flying from the city and business is suspended.

—The New York sunday school superintendants gave a public reception on Saturdry evening to Mr. Hortley, one of the secretaries of the London Sunday School Union.

—Henry Ward Beecher was thrown from his carriage on Saturday by a collision with a heavy truck. His vehicle was badly managed, but the reverend gentlemen escaped unhurt.

—The cholera is at New Orleans, and it is giving a large business to the undertakers and grave diggers. Its presence may aid in restoring the political equlibrium of Louisiana.

—The Grasshopper is as great a terror in Texas as is the Modocs in the Lava Beds. He eats the corn crop close to the ground, and in his victorious ravages does not even let fences stand.

—Fifteen new indictments have been found against Tweed, but not one of them pleases the old sinner, for he pleads "not guilty" in each and every instance.

—The Jersey friends of General Van Buren say that the "outrage" inflicted on him in connection with the Vienna Commission, will make him Governor of that State.

—All the old Democratic influences, in Virginia, with the Richmon *Enquirer* in the lead, are endeavoring to defeat the establishment of free schools in that State.

—Since there is some difficulty attending the selection of a Chief Justice, the Toledo *Blade* says, why not have a competitive examination and do the business in that way?

—On Saturday night Lucinda Truebee Cuff shot dead at the corner of Vine and Fifth seven streets, West Philadelphia, a young man named Thomas Price, aged twenty years, Both parties are colored. The women was arrested.

—A proposition has been made in the New York Legislature to tunnel the Hudson river so as to admit of the passage of railway trains from New Jersey to New York without change of bulk.

—Ex-Governor Jewell reached home from the west on Saturday night, and found the official tender of his appointment as Minister to Russia awaiting him. He is considering the matter and will probably accept.

—In returning his position of the backpay steal, Senator Casserly, of California, desires "not to be held as reflecting in the least on members of Congress who see their way clear to the adoption of of an opposite course." Charming!

—Since the existance of our government, the office of Chief Justice has been filled by but seven persons, as follows: John Jay, John Rutledge, William Cushing, Oliver Ellsworth, John Marshall, Roger B. Taney, and Salmon P. Chase.

—The Supreme Court of Missouri has decided a case involving the right of women to vote under the Fifteenth Amendment, holding that it does not confer such right—that the Amendment was only designed to confer the elective franchise upon colored men

—Washington McLean and John L. Faran, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and other gentlemen of that city, are at Fortress Monroe examining into the relative merits of the Norfolk, Yorktown and Newport News as the terminus of the Cheasapeake and Ohio Railroad.

—By order of the President, a general court martial has been appointed to meet at Ringgold Barracks, Texas, June 6th, for trial of First Lieutenant Chas. T. Davis, Tenth Infantry, First Lieutenant Henry F. Leggett, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and such others as may be ordered before it.

—The Secretary of the Interior has overruled the application of the McGregor and Missouri River Railroad Company for the reversal of his decision recently given in favor of St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company, involving title to certain lands covered by over lapping land grants.

—In the case of Osgood & Co., vs. Albert E. Luyster and others, before the U. S. Circuit Court of New York, Judge Blatchford granted an injunction restraining the defendants from selling copies of Bret Harte's books published in London, and ordered them to account for all sales heretofore made.

—Scottsboro, Ala., having ordained that no liquor shall be sold within five miles of the village, a bar was started just that distance out. A horse railroad was immediately built to the favored point and the stock pays a good per cent. A large minority of the citizens who give car fare so many times a day, think of moving their houses.

—A horse-car driver in Chicago gave a penny over to twenty diferent passengers to try them honesty, and nineteen of them kept the money. An experiment like this in a Harrisburg street passenger car would result in the conducter receiving every penny back, and a strong moral lecture on his carelessness. We do not deal in pennies in this "slip of countr.."

FOR DECORATION DAY.

BY T. G.

Bring flowers, sweet flowers,
From garden and mead,
To garland with beauty
The tomb of the dead.

They rest in peaceful repose
The true and the brave,
Our floral momentoes,
We strew on their grave's,

Their memory we cherish,
Not fading, as flowers
Which wither and perish,
In a few brief hours.

As with seasons return
The sweet flowers will come,
So the dead should arise,
To bloom in the skies.

They rest from their warfare,
Who sleep in the tomb;
They wake all immortal,
For Heaven's their home.

These heroes, though dead,
In remembrance still live,
By gratitude we are led
Floral tribute to give.

Plant laurel and white-pine—
Plant cypress and willow—
Plant violet and myrth-vine,
For their lowly pillow.

Plant flowers, sweet flowers,
From garden and mead,
To mark with their fragrance
The tombs of the dead.

New Advertisements.

12,000,000 ACRES,

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest land in the market for sale by

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

In the Great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 ACRES IN CENTRAL NEBRASKA,

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on five and ten years' credit at six per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and beautiful climate, fertile soil, and abundance of good water.

The best market in the west! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada being supplied by the Farmers in the Platte Valley.

SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO A HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Free homes for all. Millions of choice government land open for entry under the Homestead Law, near this Great Railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free Passes to purchasers of Railroad land.

Sectional maps, showing the land, also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere. Address

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R R.,
Omaha, Neb.

WE WANT AN AGENT

In this place to canvass for the new, valuable and fast selling book by Dr. JOHN COWAN,

THE SCIENCE OF A NEW LIFE,

Recommended and endorsed by prominent ministors, physicians, religions and secular papers. No other book like it published. $40 per week guaranteed. Address COWAN & CO.,
139 Eight St., New York.

"DOMESTIC" PEERLESS PAPER PATTERNS.

AGENTS WANTED. Send for Catalogue,
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., N. Y.

"YOU ASK! I'LL TELL!"

THE NEW DEPARTURE IN BOOKS.

Agents wanted. Exclusive territory given. The book will sell itself. Father, Mother, Sister, Brother, Minister, Merchant, Manufacturer, Miner, Farmer, Mariner and Yourself all want it. There is money in it. Send for Circular. CHESTERMAN & WERSTER, 50 North 5th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

TELEGRAPHY.

A necessary part of every person's education in this advanced age is the art of Telegraphing. Apply to the undersigned for Smith's Manuel of Telegraphy, the best work published on this subject. Price 30 cts. Also for every description of Telegraphic Instruments and Battery; Nitro Chromic Battery for Electroplating. I. G. TILLOTSON & CO., 8 Dey St., New York.

HOW 'TIS DONE. THE SECRET OUT.

Mustache and whiskers 42 days. This Great Secret and 100 others. Gamblers' Tricks, Cardiology, Ventriloquism, all in the original "Book of Wonders." Mailed for 25 cents. Address D. C. Cuttle, Carthage, Illinois.

PATENTS OBTAINED.

No fee unless successful. No fee in advance. No charge for preliminary search. Send for circulars. CONNOLLY BROTHERS, 108 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa., and 608 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

GETTYSBURG

Katalysine Water

Is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint and Chronic Diarrhoea, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the Greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. For sale by all druggists.

☞ For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over diseases, for marvellous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlet. WHITNEY BROS., General Agents 227 South Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gettysburg Spring Co.

LIST OF CAUSES

For Trial at June Term, 1873.

J G Nye for use vs Jordan C Nye.
M M Jones vs John Grebing.
P H Stevenson vs Henry Cowan.
Hannah Cheney vs Wm E Cheney.
T W Anderson vs Henrici and Lenz.
Miller, Dobson & Trax vs Kooken & Brobeck.
George Graham vs John Carvey et al.
Magdalena Stahl vs James Porter.
Mary Murray's exr's vs Joseph Sharpe.
Same vs J M Imbrie.
Commonwealth vs Jennett Headland.
John J Mitchell vs J H Gillis.
Clark Usselton vs Joseph Morgan.
J Walter & Bro vs George Poe.
David Musser vs S M Gordon.
New Brighton Water Co vs Charles Coale.
Albert E Evans vs J R Harrah.
Peter W Keller vs Patterson Mitchell.
Bently & Gerwig vs Charles Coale.
Abelard Whisler vs G L Kersley.
Coy, Noble & Co vs Sylvester Hunter.
F W Williams use vs George S Porter.
Charles Grim vs Perry Brown.
Coy, Noble & Co vs R T Taylor.
Coy, Noble & Co vs J E Crane.
Coy, Noble & Co vs Noble, Angel & Co.
E H Alexander vs George S Porter.

my16 3t JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.

New Advertisements.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO

is a substitute for Soap for all household purposes except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

for Cleaning your house will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO

for windowe is better than whiting or water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO

cleans paints and wood, in fact the entire house, better than soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to do without it.

SAPOLIO

for scouring knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

SAPOLIO

is better than soap and sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO

Polishes brass and copper utensils better than Acid, or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO

for washing dishes and glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than soap.

SAPOLIO

removes stains from marble mantles, tables and statuary, from hard-finished walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO

removes stains and grease from carpets and other woolen fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

Hand Sapolio

a new and wonderfully effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

Hand Sapolio

as an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation of all dirt," opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

Hand Sapolio

cleanses and beautifies the skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

Hand Sapolio

is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

Hand Sapolio

removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains, and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the skin white and soft; and giving to it a bloom of beauty it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.

Hand Sapolio

costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS

Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not then write for our pamphlet, "All About Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
20 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.
my31-cow-1y.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

BORO. OF ROCHESTER PA.

WILLIAM D. JOHNSON, ESQ., TREASURER.

Dr.

To am't rec'd from former Treasurer		$ 55 64
" " " "	Wharf	300 00
" " " "	Burgess for fines, &c.	78 00
" " " "	Shows, &c	68 00
" " " "	Tax collect'r (net amt)	2,737 71
" " " "	Sale of boro bonds	2,900 00
" " " "	Lost tax (collected)	50
" " " "	Temporary loan	148 25
		$6,308 10

Cr.

By warrants paid, viz:

For payment of lot and building and furnishing Lockup and Council Chamber	$2,400 00
For old indebtedness	700 00
For streets, sewers and other purposes	2,928 17
Cash in the Treasury	279 93
	$6,308 10

Bonds of the Borough are now outstanding to the amount of $2,600, running from one to four and a half years.

The above statement is a true exhibit of the receipts and expenditures in the borough of Rochester for the year ending May 1st, 1873.

A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Auditor.

T. M. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Rochester, Pa., May 24, 1873—30-3t

$500,000 CASH.

Gifts to be paid in full.

THE THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY.

Will be given in the great hall of Library building at Louisville, on Tuesday, July 8, 1873, at which time Ten Thousand Gifts, amounting to a grand total of $500,000 all cash, will be distributed by lot to ticket holders. No reduction in amount of gifts at this distribution, but each gift will be paid in full.

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., APRIL 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, which has been set apart by the Managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the Bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only

[Signed] R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		20,000
One Grand Cash Gift		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift		5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000	each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500	"	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400	"	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300	"	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200	"	30,000
500 Cash Gifts of 100	"	50,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10	"	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash		$500,000

Only a few tickets remain unsold, and they will be furnished to the first applicants at the following prices: Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000 and 575 for $5,000. For tickets and full information apply to

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Louisville, Ky., or
THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,
609 Broadway, N. Y.

my31-1m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANDREW COLE, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Cole, dec'd., late of South Beaver township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

A. J. LAWRENCE, Adm'r.,
my31-6t South Beaver Township.

New Advertisements.

THE UNITED STATES ORGAN.

MANUFACTURED BY

WHITNEY & RAYMOND,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

In tone, finish, workmanship and durability.

The cases are of an entirely new and elegant design, paneled all round, richly carved and ornamented, highly varnished and polished, while those with French Mottled Walnut Panels are by far the most

ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE

Parlor Organs ever presented to the musical public.

The tone of the United States Organ is pure, smooth and pipe-like, while it has great volume and power. The action is quick, easy and elastic, making the instrument equally useful for sacred or secular music. The Organs are warranted for five years.

PRICES MODERATE,

And rated according to style. Styles from one up to forty.

Whoever wishes to purchase one of the above Organs can do so by calling upon or writing to

SMITH CURTIS,
RADICAL Office, Beaver, Pa.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS, Barber and Hair Dresser. Persons attended at their residence, if desired. Shop in the basement of RADICAL building, Beaver, Pa my20-1y

WAGES

FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK,

Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either city or country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital being required. Our pamphlet, "HOW TO MAKE A LIVING," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & CO., Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y.

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Of Every Description and Price,

Handsome and Superior in style and quality than found in most or any other Furniture House this side of the mountains.

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BEAVER, PENNA.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE. [de20-1y

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AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

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Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care and have superior facilities for buying and selling real estate. dec13 1y

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AGNEW & BUCHANAN,

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SWARTZWELDER & BARR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 66 GRANT STREET,

PITTSBURGH. [se22'71-1y

JACOB DAVIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

THIRD STREET,

(First door below the Court House,)

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JOSEPH LEDLIE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(Office, in the Radical Building,)

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JOHN B. YOUNG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEAVER PA.

Office and residence on Third st. east of the Court House.

All law business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. Also, persons having Real Estate for sale, and those wishing to buy town property, coal or farm lands, may save time and money by calling at my office. [apr29'76 1y.

CENTRAL CLAIM AGENCY,

JAMES M. SELLERS,

144 SOUTH SIXTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

Bounties, Pensions, Back Pay, Horse Claims, State Claims, &c., promptly collected. No charge for information, nor when money is not collected. dec2'68:1y

HUNTER BOY,

The Hunter Boy owned by D. L. Reno, of Rochester tp, will stand for mares the ensuing season as follows:

At the stable of the owner, near Judge Irwin's, from April 28th, to May 5th, from the 12th to the 19th, from the 26th to June 2d, from June 9th to the 16th, then from the 23d to the 30th.

THE HUNTER BOY is better known as the John Moore horse of New Castle, was sired by the draught horse Clydesdale, imported from England, weighs 1300 pounds, is 16 hands high, dark bay, handsome, graceful stepper, and trots a mile in 2.50 with ease. Terms—Ten dollars for the season. Single service seven dollars. apr25-3t

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LIST OF APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements under the act of Assembly of the 14th of April, 1851, of property allowed to be retained by the widow or children of a decedent to the value of $300, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and confirmed Nisi, viz:

Personal property to the amount of $299 07 retained by widow of Henry Scheibner, deceased. Andrew Carothers, administrator.

Personal property to the amount of $299 98 retained by widow of William Toland, deceased. Samuel Gorsuch, administrator.

Personal property to the amount of $266 40 retained by widow of James M. Smith, deceased. J. M. Smith and James Christy, executors.

Personal property to the amount of $300 retained by widow of John Eaton, deceased. Nancy Eaton and James Eaton, admr's.

Personal property to the amount of $299 68 retained by widow of John K. Buckley, deceased Jacob E. Sharer, administrator.

Personal property to the amount of $300 retained by widow of John Doherty, deceased. J. H. Doherty, administrator.

Personal property to the amount of $300 retained by widow of Robert Wilkison, deceased. Robert Patton and Wm Wilkison, executors.

Personal property to the amount of $300 retained by widow of Ingraham Boyd, deceased. M. Camp, Jr., administrator.

Notice is hereby given to heirs, legatees, distributees and all others interested to appear at the next term of said Court, not later than the third day, it being the 19th day of June, 1873, to show cause, if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

my16-3t JOHN C. HART, Clerk O. C.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by the Register of Beaver county and will be presented to the Judges of the Orphans' Court on Wednesday, June 11th, A. D. 1873, for confirmation and allowance:

Final account of John Edgar, administrator of the estate of Andrew Stratton, deceased.

Final account of John Freshkorn, executor of the estate of John Mink, deceased.

Final account (personal) of Andrew Watterson, executor of the estate of Samuel Harbison, dec'd.

Final account of John Sterling, guardian of Elizabeth R., minor child of William Sterling.

Final account of Margaret McMahan, administratrix of John McMahan, deceased.

Final account of Daniel Figley, guardian of Matilda Erb, deceased, minor child of J. C. Erb, deceased.

Account of David Scott, executor of the estate of Dr. D. Eider, deceased

Partial account (real) of William Leaf, executor of the estate of William L. Dickinson, deceased.

Final account (Personal) of William Leaf, executor of the estate of William L. Dickinson, dec'd.

Final account of Sarah W. Brunson, administratrix of the estate of John W. Brunson, deceased.

Final account (personal) of William Beatty, executor of the estate of Jane Rowan, deceased.

Final account (real) of William Beatty, executor of the estate of Jane Rowan, deceased.

Final account (real) of Valaria Dunlap, administratrix of Pressly C. Dunlap, deceased.

Final account (personal) of Valaria Dunlap, administratrix of Pressly C. Dunlap, deceased.

Final account of J. C. Wilson, guardian of Nancy McCracken, minor child of John McCracken, dec'd.

Final account of Samuel Mitchell, executor of the estate of Serapta W. Duston, deceased.

Final account of Robert Cooper, guardian of Charles, Abraham G. and George W., minor children of Abram Bruce, deceased.

Final account of S. B. Wilson, Esq., guardian of Sena Russell, minor child of Ralph W. Russell, deceased.

my16-4t J. I. STOKES, Register.

FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

Fresh blooming FLOWERS and PLANTS received daily. Orders for all kinds of Shrubs and Trees promptly filled.

CHARLES B. HURST,
my16tf Near the Depot, Rochester, Pa.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

The County Treasurer will attend in the several Townships and Boroughs between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., for the purpose of receiving State and County Taxes for the year 1873, at the places and times designated below, viz:

Fallston boro.		16	Toll House.
N. Brigh'n & Pulaski	"	19	Huron House.
" " "	"	20	Magaw's Hotel
Patterson tp & B. Falls	"	21	Kendrick's drug store
" " "	"	22	" " "
Georgetown boro	"	23	a m Calhoun's store.
Glasgow boro,	"	23	p m Jesse Smith's.
Marion tp,	"	26	George Hartzell's.
Franklin tp,	"	27	Autenreith's store.
North Sewickly tp,	"	28	Nathan Hazen's.
Economy tp,	"	29	Mrs. Neeley's.
New Sewickly tp	"	30	Snead's store.
Industry tp,	June	3	Allen's store.
South Beaver & Ohio	"	4	Mrs. Ray's.
Ohio tp,	"	5	Reed & Aber's store.
Big Beaver & Home'd	"	16	Johnston House.
" " New Galilee	"	17	Union Hotel.
Chippewa tp,	"	18	W. Cunningham's.
Darlington tp & boro	"	19	Jacob Marks'.
South Beaver tp	"	20	Joseph Lawrence's.
Hookst'n & Greene tp	"	23	Jos. M'Ferren's store
" " "	"	24	" " "
Hanover & Greene tp	"	25	James Reed's store.
Frankfort boro,	"	26	Isaac M. Steven's
Hanover tp,	"	27	M L Armstrong's store
Raccoon tp,	July	7	J H Christy's store.
Independence tp,	"	8	John Holmes'.
Indep. & Hopewell,	"	9	Todd & Brown's store
Hopewell tp	"	10	R W Scott's.
Moon tp,	"	11	James Prentice's.

☞ Payments can be made in adjoining townships.

All taxes paid before August 1st will be five per cent. off; on and after September 1st five per cent. will be added. All licenses are due by law July 1st. Those not paid at that date will be collected with costs. C. P. WALLACE,
apr25-tf. Treasurer Beaver County.

CAPERTON'S DINING ROOMS,

No 69 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Table furnished with the best the market affords in its season.

Meals from 6½ in the morning until 12 o'clock at night. my16-1m

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after May 24, 1873, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Pittsburgh	1.45AM	6.00AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester	2.52	7.22	10.25	2.40
Alliance	5.15	10.25	1.30PM	5.28
Orrville	6.51	12.19PM	3.07	6.58
Mansfield	8.55	3.15	5.09	9.06
Crestline .. Ar	9.20	4.00	5.40	9.41
Crestline .. De	9.40	5.35AM	6.00	9.45
Forest	11.05	7.40	7.55	11.05
Lima	12.08PM	9.00	9.15	12.15AM
Fort Wayne	2.40	11.30	12.05AM	2.45
Plymouth	4.45	2.35PM	2.55	5.45
Chicago	.50	6.30	6.50	8.30PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.50PM
Plymouth	9.15	12.02PM	8.55	12.35AM
Fort Wayne	12.20PM	2.20	11.30	3.00
Lima	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	5.00PM
Forest	4.00	5.08	2.27	6.07
Crestline .. Ar	5.35	6.20	4.05	7.37
Crestline .. De	6.00AM	6.50	4.15	11.30
Mansfield	6.40	7.19	4.43	11.50AM
Orrville	9.20	9.20	6.37	11.05PM
Alliance	11.45	11.00	8.25	2.25
Rochester	2.50PM	1.12AM	10.42	4.25
Pittsburgh	4.00	2.20	11.45AM	6.05

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Cleveland		8.30AM	1.35PM	4.00PM
Hudson		9.43	3.02	5.18
Ravenna		10.15	3.33	5.48
Alliance		11.10	4.13	6.25
Bayard		11.44	4.44	
Wellsville		1.10PM	6.00	
Pittsburgh		3.40	8.20	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville		8.55	3.15	
Bayard		10.30	4.30	
Alliance		11.25	5.10	7.10AM
Ravenna		12.12PM	5.48	8.00
Hudson		12.45	6.14	8.45
Cleveland		2.55	7.15	10.10

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	3.35PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	3.45	
Steubenville	6.57	12.12PM	4.45	
Wellsville	8.15	1.35	6.20	
Rochester	9.30	2.35	7.15	
Pittsburgh	10.40	3.40	8.20	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	4.25PM
Rochester		7.40	2.20	5.30
Wellsville		8.50	3.20	7.00
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.00
Bridgeport		11.00	5.25	9.05
Bellair		11.10	5.40	9.20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves		Arrives	
N. Phila.	6.40 am & 1.00 pm	Bayard.	9.45 am & 4.00 pm
Bayard,	12.10 & 5.00 p. m.	N. Phila.	3.00 & 7.30 p.m.

F. R. MYERS.
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

—After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.
Pacific Exp's,	2:50 a m	Mail Train, 10:45 a m
Mail Train,	7:45 a m	Fast Line, 1:35 p m
Chicago Ex	12 20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex. 8:00 p m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex. 8:40 p m
Philadelp'a Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex. 12:50 p m
Fast Line,	8:50 p m	Pacific Exp'ss. 1:10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger, 9:50 p m
Walls No 5, Wilkinsb'g Ac	6:40 a m	LOCAL. Walls No 1 6:30 a m
No 1	7:05 a m	Brinton Ac. No 1 7:20 a m
Walls No 2,	10:20 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac
Wall's No 3,	11:45 a m	No 1 8:20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	2:40 p m	Walls No 2, 9:10 a m
Walls No 4,	3:20 p m	Johnstown Ac. 10:10 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Walls No 3, 1:35 p m
Brinton Accommodat'n No 1,	4 50 p m	Walls No 4 3:20 p m
Brinton Ac. No 2	5:40 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 2 4:45 p m
Walls No 5,	6:15 p m	Walls Ac. No 5 5:35 p m
Brinton Ac No 3	9:20 p m	Brinton No 2, 6:50 p m
Walls Ac. No 6	11:05 p m	Brinton Ac. No 3 7:25 p m
		Brinton Ac No 4 11:05 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Ac. No. 3 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m; arriving at Harrisburg at 11:40 a m; Philadelphia 4:50 p m; Baltimore 3:00 p m; Washington 5:40 p m; New York 6:34 p m.

Chicago Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12:0 p m; arrives Harrisburg 10:20 p m; Philadelphia 2:0 a m New York 6.10 a m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p m; Philadelphia 5:0 a m; Baltimore 2:15 a m; Washington 6:00 a m. New York 6:10 a m.

Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 3:0 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 a m; Philadelphia 8:0 a m; New York 10:14 a m.

Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 pm; arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 a m; Philadelphia 9:50 a m; Baltimore 9:00 a m; Washington 11:30 a m;